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LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Thirteenth Session)

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CONTENTS

[Second Series, Volume LI—February 28 to March 13, 1961/Phalguna 9 to 22, 1882 (*Saka*)]

No. 11—*Tuesday, February* 28, 1961/*Phalguna* 9, 1882 (Saka).

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 373 to 379, 381 to 383 and 403. . . . 1987—2022
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 318 to 372, 380, 384 to 402 and 404 to 425 . . . 2022—84
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 545 to 557, 559 to 612, 614, 615 and 616 to 683 . . 2085—2173
Motion for Adjournment—
  Attack on the Indian High Commission in Karachi . . . 2173—80
Papers laid on the Table . . . 2180—84
Message from the President . . . 2185
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Strike by chipping and painting workers of Calcutta docks . . . 2186-87
Religious Trusts Bill—
  Extension of time for presentation of Report of Joint Committee . . . 2188
Bills Introduced—
  1. Railway Passenger Fares (Repeal) Bill . . . 2189-90
  2. Appropriation Bill, 1961 . . . 2190
  3. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill . . . 2191
Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . 2191—2205
General Budget, 1961-62 —Presented . . . 2205—47
Finance Bill, 1961—Introduced . . . 2247-48
Daily Digest . . . 2249—62

No. 12.—*Wednesday, March* 1, 1961/*Phalguna* 10, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 426 to 430 and 432 to 435 . . . 2263—2300
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 431 and 436 to 473 . . . 2300—27
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 684 to 706, 708 to 777 and 779 to 798 . . . 2327—2403
Papers laid on the Table . . . 2403-04
Message from Rajaya Sabha . . . 2404
Delhi Shops and Establishments (Amendment) Bill—
  Laid on the Table as passed by Rajya Sabha . . . 2404
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Banaras Hindu University . . . 2404—10
Resignation of Member . . . 2410-11
Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 908 . . . 2411
Appropriation Bill, 1960-61—Passed . . . 2411-12
Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . 2412—2531
Half-an-Hour Discussion *re*. Adivasis . . . 2531—46
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions
  Seventy-seventh Report . . . 2546
Daily Digest . . . 2547—54

No. 13.—*Thursday, March* 2, 1961/*Phalguna* 11, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 474 to 483 . . . 2555—93
  Short Notice Question No. 2 . . . 2593—98

COLUMNS

Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 473 and 484 to 515 . . . 2599—2623
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 799 to 891 . . . 2623—85
Observance of decorum in the House . . . 2685—88
Papers laid on the Table . . . 2688-89
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Enrolment of Bengalis residing in Assam on Voters' List . . . 2689—94
Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . 2694—2804
Daily Digest . . . 2805—10

No. 14.—*Saturday, March* 4, 1961/*Phalguna* 13, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 516 to 519, 521, 522, 524, 543 and 525 . . . 2811—46
  Short Notice Question No. 3 . . . 2846—51
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 520, 523, 526 to 542 and 544 to 561 . . . 2851—75
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 892 to 937, 939 to 962 and 964 to 973 . . . 2875—2929
Motion for Adjournment—
  Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of Orissa . . . 2929—33
Papers laid on the Table . . . 2934-35
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Rise in Jute prices . . . 2935-36
Allocation of time for Government Business . . . 2936—38
Business of the House . . . 2939
Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . 2939—92
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—
  Seventy-seventh Report . . . 2992
Resolution *re*. Prevention of the use of places of religious worship for political propaganda . . . 2992—3038
Resolution *re*. Trade Union Activities of Government Employees . . . 3038—60
Daily Digest . . . 3061—68

No. 15.—*Monday, March* 6, 1961/*Phalguna* 15, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 562 to 568, 570, 571, 574, 576 to 580 and 582 to 587 . . . 3069—3113
  Short Notice Questions Nos. 4 and 5 . . . 3113—22
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 569, 572, 573, 575, 581 and 588 to 604 . . . 3122—39
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 974 to 1106 . . . 3139—3232
Papers laid on the Table . . . 3233
Calling Attention to Matters of Urgent Public Importance—
  Indian Troops for Congo . . . 3234—37
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa), 1960-61 . . . 3237
Messages from Rajya Sabha . . . 3238
Election to Committee—
  Advisory Council of the Delhi Development Authority . . . 3238
Railway Budget—General Discussion . . . 3239—3304
U. P. Sugarcane Cess (Validation) Bill . . . 3305—45
  Motion to consider . . . 3305—45
  Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 . . . 3345
  Motion to pass . . . 3345

COLUMNS

Banking Companies (Amendment) Bill . . . 3345—70
  Motion to consider . . . 3345—67
  Clauses 2 to 6 and 1 . . . 3367
  Motion to pass . . . 3367—70
Supplementary Demands for Grants—Railways, 1960-61 . . . 3371—92
Business of the House . . . 3392
Daily Digest . . . 3393-3402

No. 16.—*Tuesday, March, 7, 1961/Phalguna* 16, 1882 (*Saka*)—

Obituary Reference . . . 3403—16
Daily Digest . . . 3417-18

No. 17.—*Wednesday, March* 8, 1961/*Phalguna* 17, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

  Starred Questions Nos. 659 to 622, 664 to 666, 668 to 672, 674, 675, 678 and 679 . . . 3419—58

Written Answers to Questions—

  Starred Questions Nos. 605 to 649, 651 to 658, 663, 667, 673, 676, 677 and 680 to 690 . . . 3458-3504
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1107 to 1218 and 1220 to 1301 . . . 3504-3617

Motion for Adjournment—

  Accidents in Simlabahal and Badruchuk Collieries . . . 3617—26
Message from the Prime Minister regarding the death of Pandit G. B. Pant . . . 3626-27
Papers laid on the Table . . . 3627-28

Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions—

  Seventy-eighth Report . . . 3628
Statement *re*. Attacks on Minorities in East Pakistan . . . 3628-29
Statement *re*. Railway Accident . . . 3629-30
Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill—Introduced . . . 3630
Business of the House . . . 3631, 3655
Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways), 1960-61 . . . 3631—54
Resolution *re*. Proclamation in respect of Orissa . . . 3655-3720
Daily Digest . . . 3721-32

No. 18.—*Thursday, March* 9, 1961/*Phalguna* 18, 1882 (Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—

  Starred Questions Nos. 692, 694 to 700, 704, 706 to 709 and 711 . . . 3733-73

Written Answers to Questions—

  Starred Questions Nos. 691, 693, 701 to 703, 705, 710 and 712 to 728 . . . 3773—89
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 1302 to 1399 . . . 3789-3847
Re : Motion for Adjournment . . . 3847—48
Statement *re*. fall in price of jaggery in Andhra Pradesh . . . 3848—49
Paper laid on the Table . . . 3849
Message from Rajya Sabha . . . 3849
Appropriation (Railways) Bill—Introduced . . . 3850
Resolution *re*. Proclamation in respect of Orissa . . . 3850-64, 3865-3909
Statement *re* : Explosion in Fireworks Factory . . . 3864-65
Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Orissa— . . . 3909-82
Demands for Grants (Railways), 1961-62 . . . 3983-4060
Daily Digest . . . 4061-68

COLUMNS

No. 19.—*Friday, March,* 10, 1961/*Phalguna* 19, 1882(Saka)—

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 729 to 737 . . . 4069—4104
Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 738 to 765 and 650 . . 4104—22
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 1400 to 1493 . . . 4122—78

Re : Motions for Adjournment—
  Death due to falling from train . . . 4179—80
Re : Supplementaries to Starred Question No. 733 . 4180—83
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance
  Floods in Ghaggar River . . . 4183—85
Papers laid on the Table . . . . 4185—87
Business of the House 4187—88

Orissa Appropriation Bill—*Introduction postponed* 4188—92
Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1961—*Passed* 4192—94
Demands for Grants (Railways), 1961-62 . . 4194—4277
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions
  Seventy-eight Report . . 4277-78

Private Member's Bills introduced—
  1. Essential Commodities (Fixation, Regulation and control of Prices)—Bill *by Shri Narayanankutty Menon* 4278
  2. Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill (*Amendment of section* 4) *by Shri Keshava* 4278
  3. Political Sufferers Aid Bill by *Shri Aurobindo Ghosal* . . 4279

Abolition of Supply of Labour through Contractors Bill *by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal* .
  Motion to consider (*Negatived*) . . . 4279—4337

Business Advisory Committee—
  Sixty-second Report 4338
Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill (*Insertion of new Chapter VAA*) *by Shri T. B. Vittal Rao.*
  Motion to consider . 4338—42
    Shri T. B. Vittal Rao 4338—42
Daily Digest . . . 4343—50

No. 20.—*Monday, March* 13, 1961/*Phalguna* 22, 1882 (Saka)

Oral Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 766, 778, 767 to 769, 773 to 777, 779, 783 to 785, 787 and 792 . . . . 4351—92

Written Answers to Questions—
  Starred Questions Nos. 770 to 772, 780 to 782, 786, 788 to 791 and 793 to 80 . 4392—4406
  Unstarred Questions Nos. 1494 to 1540, 1542 to 1556, 1558 and 1559 . 4406—48

Motions for Adjournment—
  1. Death of Shri K. Rama Rao due to falling from a running train . . 4448—54
  2. Alleged mishap at Rudrasagar Oil well. . . . . 4454—56
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance—
  Complaints from Indian citizens in Addis Ababa . . . . 4456—59
Papers laid on the Table . . . . 4459—60

Estimates Committee—
  Hundred and Eighth Report . . . . 4460—61

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 8, 1961/Phalguna, 17, 1882 (Saka).

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Residential Accommodation for Employees in New Industries

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*659. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal for making it obligatory on the part of new industries to provide living accommodation for their employees right from the time of the setting up of industries under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) progress made in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). The question, as to whether there should be a statutory obligation on the employers establishing new industries, to provide residential accommodation to their workers notwithstanding the liberalisations made in the provisions of the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, as also the extent and the form, which such statutory obligation should take, is proposed to be discussed shortly with the Planning Commission.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know what are the liberalisations that have been made?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Liberalisations made during the last three or four years are mainly the following. There has been a raising of the quantum of the loan from 37½ per cent. to 50 per cent. The ceiling cost of construction permissible is also proposed to be raised because there has been some increase in the cost of construction during the last three or four years. The matter will be examined in consultation with the Planning Commission. It is also considered desirable that the insurance should be only for fire and not for various other purposes. Then in the last budget proposals made by the Finance Minister in this House, Members would have noticed there were certain concessions granted to employers for building houses for their workers.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Since it is proposed to make liberalisations, may I know whether materials with which houses are to be built, like steel and cement, particularly steel, will be made easily available to the employers?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I should have mentioned it in connection with the liberalisation scheme. It was one of the proposals in the last Housing Ministers Conference that the various Ministries in the Government of India as well as the State Governments should be requested to give all possible help with regard to the materials, and developed sites of land for construction of industrial houses.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know, Sir, what progress has been made so far in the matter of the subsidised industrial housing scheme?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: Roughly, of the houses which have been sanctioned up till now which runs to 1,09,000, about 80 per cent. is built by the States, 17 per cent. by the employers and 3 per cent. by the co-operative societies. But I must say that of late there has been much greater interest shown by the employers in the putting up of tenements for their workers. For instance, in 1952-53 when we first began this work it was only 1,800 and it had gone down in 1957-58 and 1958-59 to as low a figure as 586 and 302. But during the last two years it has shot up to 6,034 and 6,953.

Pandit D. N. Tiwari: Have Government considered the difficulties of industrial units in putting up accommodation for their employees even from the time of the setting up of the units and how much it would cost? Since Government themselves are not able to provide accommodation for all their employees, have they considered these difficulties?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: We are aware of these difficulties. In fact, we have had several conferences with the various employers' organisations.

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): I would like to add that in so far as Government industrial concerns are concerned, Government give particular attention to the building of tenements for workers and in almost all the concerns that have been completed in recent years the housing schemes have been simultaneously taken up with the establishment of the industries.

Shri Joachim Alva: During the last few years quite a few concerns have collected between Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 5 crores of actual cash in regard to their capital, but less than Rs. 5 lakhs has been set apart for building for employees. How long will Government take to make it obligatory on the employers to provide accommodation for their employees?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: In regard to accumulation of capital by the employers, I am afraid, I have not got the details with me. So far as the question of compelling them to build tenements for their workers is concerned, it is a problem which has got to be looked into from various angles and this matter, as I said in my answer, has been before Government in a very active manner for some time past.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: At the last Housing Ministers Conference it was almost decided that legislation should be undertaken. The Planning Commission representatives are always present in such conferences. May I know why there is delay in finalising the proposals?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: I would not say there was a definite proposal that there should be compulsion. It is a problem which has got various complexities attached to it. We have also to look into the question of what would be the effect of such compulsion on the pace of industrialisation. We are having an Inter-Ministerial Conference convened by the Planning Commission very soon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the rent fixed under the subsidised industrial housing scheme is much more than the capacity of the worker and as a result of that workers are unable to utilise fully the quarters constructed under the scheme. Do Government intend revising the rates, in view of this urgent need of the workers?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: As it is, 50 per cent. of the cost is subsidy. The rent is calculated only on the basis of 50 per cent. of the total cost involved in the construction. I am afraid, considering the resources that we have, it is not possible for us to lower the rent still further. But we have given the option to the States that if they are in a position to do so, they may lower the quantum of the rent. I would not accept straightway the proposition that the workers in every case are unable to pay the rent which is charged on the houses, because compared to similar constructions in the other fields, the rent is really very very low. With regard to the open plot system it is as low as Rs. 3.

श्री रामसिंह भाई वर्मा : जहां तक इस योजना का सम्बन्ध है, यह औद्योगिक श्रमिकों के लिए शुरू की गई है। लेकिन अधिकांश स्थानों पर यह देखा गया है कि सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों को ये मकान दे दिये गए हैं और श्रमिकों को नहीं मिले हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार कुछ करेगी ?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: It is not quite correct. But in special cases we have given our consent to State employees being allotted those houses temporarily. For instance, in Ahmedabad which has now become the capital of the new State of Gujerat, quite a large number,—several thousands—of officers have to be housed. Because of this we have permitted a diversion of some of the quarters for Government employees. Similarly we had to do so in the case of Hyderabad. It is not subsidised rental; we charge the economic rent.

Dr. Sushila Nayar: Quite a substantial number of houses allotted to the labourers are found to have been sublet. Is there any way to prevent this? Have the Government taken the labour unions into their confidence in order to rectify this?

Shri Anil K. Chanda: This was one of the matters brought before us by the employers; supposing, for instance, an industrial worker has ceased to be a worker, how is he to be evicted? We have advised the State Governments to look into this question. With regard to the tenements which are in the State sector, the State have ample powers to evict them.

ग्यान्त्से में भारतीय व्यापार एजेंसी

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***९६०. श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :

क्या प्रधान मंत्री ३० नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५९५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ग्यान्त्से (तिब्बत) में भारतीय व्यापार एजेंसी भवन की जमीन के पट्टे के दस्तावेज पर इस बीच हस्ताक्षर हो गए हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो भवन के निर्माण में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ग) भवन के निर्माण पर कितनी लागत का अनुमान है; और

(घ) इसका निर्माण कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जायगा ?

वैदेशिक कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती लक्ष्मी मेनन) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) और (घ). प्रस्तावित निर्माण-कार्य का पूरा ब्यौरा यथासमय तय हो जाएगा।

I shall read it in English also

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The full details of the proposed constructions will be settled in due course.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : जब कि पट्टे की शर्तें तै हो गई हैं तब हस्ताक्षर करने में इतनी देरी क्यों हो रही है ? चीनी अधिकारियों ने क्या कारण बताया है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: From time to time negotiations have been carried on with these people about signing the deed. There are various difficulties, and they are most non-co-operative as far as this is concerned. Now they are willing to sign the deed provided the boundaries are fixed and other terms agreed to.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : चीनी अधिकारियों ने क्या कोई संकेत दिया है कि कब तक इस बारे में वह अपने रुख के बारे में पूरा निर्णय कर लेंगे और कब तक इस बारे में काम शुरू किया जा सकेगा ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I cannot give a definite date considering the delays that have taken place since 1954. I do not think it will be possible to indicate when the deed will be completed.

Educational Needs of Tibetan Refugee Children

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***661.** { **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the Special Education Officers' Report on the problem of educational needs of Tibetan refugee children; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). Government has completed the consideration of the Report of the Special Education Officer and has taken the following decisions:—

Establishment of (1) *Nursery school*: To finance the nursery school started at Dharamsala by H. H. the Dalai Lama for children below 6 years of age for maximum of 200—250 such children of parents who have left for road or forest work.

(2) *Elementary school*: Government have issued orders for the opening of elementary schools at all work-sites and rehabilitation centres where Tibetan refugees are, and seventeen such schools are to be opened at different places.

(3) *Residential schools*: It has been decided to open two residential schools for the present. One of these two schools has already been started by H. H. the Dalai Lama at Mussoorie and the second one is proposed to be established at Simla. The question of opening a third school will be considered in due course depending on the number of Tibetan children below the age of 16 in need of school education. In addition to the above mentioned two schools it has been decided to continue to subsidise the education of 150 children in the existing Inchey School at Gangtok, Sikkim.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know, if, in view of the large influx of Tibetan refugees even now, it is proposed that wherever there is a sizeable population of Tibetan refugees a school should be opened and, if so, how many schools will be required for that purpose?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: That is the proposal; wherever there is sizeable number of school children a school will be opened.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the estimated total expenditure on these schools?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Sir, I have not got the figures.

Dr. M. S. Aney: May I know whether the education given to these children wil be in the Tibetan language or in the Indian language?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: At different stages different languages will be used. It will be Tibetan, that the mother tongue, in the primary schools and then English and Hindi in the secondary stages.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : तिब्बती शरणार्थी विभिन्न दलों में भारत में आते हैं और अभी भी आशंका है कि बहुत से तिब्बती शरणार्थी आएंगे। क्या कोई व्यवस्था उनकी शिक्षा के लिये कैम्पों में भी की जा रही है जहां उनको महीनों रहना पड़ता है ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I do not know, because elementary schools are established in the works-sites, and not in camps.

Technicians for Manufacture of Watches

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***662.** { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 996 on the 16th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the selection of Indian technicians for training in Japan for manufacture of watches has since been made by factory authorities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, had advertised in newspapers, on All-India basis, for various categories of technical personnel required for the watch factory. Applications received were scrutinised with reference to the age, qualifications and experience specified in the advertisement; eligible candidates were called for tests and interview. On the basis of the combined results of the tests and interview, 84 candidates were selected. 47 of them will be deputed to Japan immediately for training. The remaining 37 candidates will be on training in the Government Machine Tool Training Centre at Bangalore for observation before they are deputed to Japan.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know the number of applications which were received in this connection?

Shri Manubhai Shah: 1,566.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the expenditure incurred on these candidates will be met by the Japanese authorities or the Indian Government; and, if by both, in what ratio?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The expenditure will be met entirely by the Indian Government, that is the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited; and it will come to about £66,000, that is about Rs. 8 lakhs for the training of Indians in Japan.

Shri Rameshwar Tantia: What will be the method of selection of these trainees?

Shri Manubhai Shah: An advertisement was given throughout India for these 100 boys to be picked up, that is, engineers, foremen, supervisors, charge hands, technical trainees and other hands. 1,566 applications were received out of which 84 have been selected.

Shri V. Eacharan: May I know the duration of the course and the qualifications prescribed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: There were two sets of examinations, one *viva voce* and the other a written examination, for all the different categories of trainees. The duration of training will vary but it will be broadly 18 months for a large number of trainees.

Shri Achar: I find from the statement that some of the candidates are being sent to Japan for training and some of them are not. May I know on what basis they were selected and why some are not sent to Japan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All of them are being sent to Japan. As I said, the first batch of superior technicians numbering forty-seven, is ready to be sent, and the rest numbering thirty-seven are being first trained here locally in order to make good all the deficiencies before they are sent to Japan.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: May I know the number of factories in India that are going to select Indian technicians for training in Japan and whether the Indian technicians are to be sent to Japan for training at government cost or at the cost of the factories?

Mr. Speaker: That is what he has said. The hon. Member has not followed the answer.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: On every question a hundred supplementaries can be asked. I will assess the importance of the question and if I am satisfied that the question has been answered sufficiently I will proceed to the next question. In respect of the Members who have not had a chance of putting supplementaries, I will give them opportunities on other questions.

Price of Tapioca Flour

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*664. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of tapioca flour has increased as a result of the new import policy announced on December 8, 1960; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether as a result of the import policy announced in December last there has been any increase in the export of tapioca flour?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, actually speaking, if the hon. Member is interested in the figures, it has gone down—the price has gone down.

Shri Kodiyan: May I know whether the Kerala Government has requested the Central Government to revise the import policy so as to help the traders as well as the tapioca cultivators in Kerala; and, if so, what action has been taken by Government?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No specific representation from the Kerala Government has been received; but some of the exporters themselves did make some representation, and the base for export has always been so wide that we can accommodate those who want to export.

Shri Kodiyan: Is there any special reason for the decline in the price of tapioca flour?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is seasonal. The hon. Member was thinking that the prices have gone up. Now I have informed him that they have gone down. It is all a question of the market situation.

U.N. Capital Development Fund

*665. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before the United Nations General Assembly to establish at U.N. Capital Development Fund to help the underdeveloped countries;

(b) whether India has supported this proposal;

(c) what is the attitude of the major powers towards this proposal; and

(d) whether there is any likelihood of the fund being established in the near future?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (d). On December 19, 1960, the U.N. General Assembly passed a resolution, cosponsored by India, deciding "in principle that a United Nations Capital

Development Fund shall be established", and providing for a Committee to consider concrete preparatory measures. Many of the leading industrial powers opposed or abstained on the resolution on the grounds that any such addition to existing international organisations for providing economic aid would be pre-mature unless there was some prospect of additional resources being made available for the new organisation to utilise. This was the view of many of the countries which would be expected to make a major contribution to the Fund, and without their co-operation the proposal cannot be very effective. The proposal is to be considered further by the Economic and Social Council and by the next General Assembly later this year. The Government of India hope that what has been decided in principle will soon be established in fact, but it is difficult to judge at present how soon this will actually be possible.

Shri Kodiyan: Which are the countries that either opposed or abstained when this proposal was put to vote?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: At the 15th Session of the General Assembly last autumn 45 countries, including India, co-sponsored a resolution for establishing a UN Capital Development Fund. The voting on the resolution was 68 in favour including, in adition to the Afro-Asian, East European and Latin American countries, six West European countries, namely, Denmark, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Protugal and Spain, four against namely, Australia, South Africa, the U.K. and the U.S.A., and eight abstentions, namely, Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Ireland, Japan, New Zealand and Sweden.

Shri Kodiyan: In view of the fact that the success of the proposed Capital Development Fund would to a very large extent depend upon the contribution of the major industrial powers, may I know whether Government think it desirable to persuade these major powers to support this proposal?

Mr. Speaker: What is the suggestion about? India is one of the sponsors of the resolution and the resolution was passed. Would they not pursue this? Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is already a fund, called SUNFED, run under the auspices of the United Nations. May I know in what way this new fund will differ from that fund and whether it is necessary to have a new fund when there is already a fund run under the auspices of the United Nations to help the under-developed countries?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: There is this fund, as my hon. friend says. There are several other agencies also. But in quantity even the total of all these resources is not adequate for the requirements of the under-developed countries. Hence, a move was made to establish another fund which will help these countries.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I heard the hon. Parliamentary Secretary say that a preparatory special committee was formed after the passing of the resolution at the United Nations. What progress has this committee made after its appointment and have the powers which abstained or opposed this resolution lessened their opposition further and come to the point of agreeing to subscribe to this fund?

Shri Sadath Ali Khan: Yes, Sir. The Economic and Social Council, as I said, will discuss the matter further during the next U.N. Session.

Indian Businessmen in Tibet

*666. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 16 on the 14th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Chinese Government have responded to the representation about the hardships of the Indian businessmen in Tibet who have been burdened with extraordinary taxes with retrospective effect;

(b) if so, with what results; and

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) to (c). No Sir. Our representations have not so far produced any material improvements since the Chinese Government continue to maintain that the new measures introduced by them in Tibet are their internal matter. Our Mission in Tibet continue to bring to the notice of the local authorities the difficulties faced by Indian traders so that the customary pattern of trade guaranteed under the 1954 Agreement, does not suffer further setbacks.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know if it is not a fact that the declared policy of the Chinese Government is to discourage Indian businessmen from staying there and to see that they go out?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Certainly, if these hardships continue, it will not be possible for our traders to pursue their trade there.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that such is the policy of the Chinese Government, has the Government considered the proposal to eliminate the trade agency there and not to construct on the area which they have taken?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This is a suggestion for action.

Mr. Speaker: I thought the hon. Member would suggest retaliatory measures.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, अगला व्यापार का सीजन इसी अप्रैल, या मई से प्रारम्भ होने वाला है तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट इस बात का निश्चय कर रही है कि भारतीय व्यापारियों को इस सम्बन्ध में क्या सलाह दी जाय कि उनका क्या रवैय्या होना चाहिये ?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I have stated in the original answer that these matters are taken up with the Chinese authorities there. They say that whatever laws or taxes they impose are a matter of their internal administration and we have no business to interfere with it. All the same, we try to bring it to their notice because under the agreement of 1954 the pattern of trade is not to be disturbed; but they do not seem to take any notice of it.

Shri Raghunath Singh: What was the number of Indian traders during the time of the Dalai Lama and what is the number of traders at present?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: I want notice to answer that.

Shri Ranga: How many Chinese traders are there in this country who are enjoying certain privileges under the 1954 treaty? What steps are sought to be taken in order to bring pressure to bear upon the Chinese Government by the Government of India's activities under the agreement of 1954 *vis-a-vis* the Chinese traders in India?

Mr. Speaker: He only wants to know whether that agreement is sought to be enforced here also as it is sought to be enforced in Tibet.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have to abide by that agreement.

Shri Ranga: Does that mean that we are offering all the privileges that are said to accrue to the Chinese traders in India while the Chinese Government is not giving these facilities to our own citizens according to that agreement?

Mr. Speaker: This is going on like this.

Shri Narasimhan: There is no mutuality about it.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: There is mutuality because it is an agreement between the two Governments, but unfortunately the Chinese Government is not implementing it in the way they promised. In the 1954 agreement they said that the pattern of trade will not be disturbed, but it is disturbed by various other measures. We have been bringing this to their notice, but they do not pay any attention to it.... (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Naturally, hon. Members would expect an answer as to why this should continue for long.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: It is a policy matter, namely, whether Government should take any retaliatory action in this matter.... (*Interruption*).

Shri A. M. Tariq: What is the policy in delaying matters? Where does policy come in?

Mr. Speaker: I agree that we do not allow a discussion of policy here, but naturally the question arises that if there are two parties to any agreement and one party breaks it, how it is necessary that the other party alone should carry out the agreement.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: We have protested many times. Hon. Members know it. They were printed in the White Papers.

Mr. Speaker: That is the very reason why hon. Members want that we ought not to stop with mere protests.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Vajpayee: Let us wait for the hon. Prime Minister to come back.... (*Interruption*).

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Apart from protesting, what are they going to do?

Shri Raghunath Singh: How are they going to protect Indian traders there?

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Has the Government any idea of the loss to Indian businessmen in Tibet owing to the imposition of new restrictions and taxes?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: According to figures so far available with us, the volume of trade during 1960 came down to Rs. 58 lakhs. It was Rs. 363 lakhs in 1958 and Rs. 198 lakhs in 1959.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस ट्रेड रेस्ट्रिक्शंस से कितने हमारे व्यापारी लोगों के व्यापार को धक्का लगा है और सरकार उनके लिये क्या कर रही है ?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister said that she has not got the figure.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: This matter has been discussed in the House and the hon. Prime Minister has told the House that it has become very difficult for our traders to pursue their trade. I have given the figures to show how trade has fallen. As for the rehabilitation of these traders, they do not need any kind of Government aid because they have got enough resources in order to rehabilitate themselves.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Can we at least know....

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Unauthorised Power Looms

***668. Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many unauthorised power looms were found working during 1960 and what was the output of unauthorised power looms during the same period?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Government have no precise or even approximate information. It will also not be possible to collect this information.

Shri Raghunath Singh: It has been reported in the papers that on account of the excise duty a large number of power looms have been closed in Amritsar and other parts of India. What is Government going to do about this?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is quite a different question from the one which the hon. Member had tabled. We are closely looking into the question of Amritsar looms. Only the other day a deputation came to see me in this connection. We are trying to work out whether we can allocate to them some wollen yarn. But this is quite different from the question.

Shri Thimmaiah: What steps has the Government taken to regularies the unauthorised power looms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House knows, we have issued necessary notifications. We have asked for registration of all powerlooms compulsory and have given certain concessions to narrow width looms. We expect that within a year's time most of the looms will be be properly registered.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: What is the extra-ordinary difficulty for the administrative set-up to find out the unauthorised use of looms?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is exactly the reason. Which is authorised and which is unauthorised, it is very difficult to distinguish due to the fact that during the last several years, there was no registration system. It was precisely for this reason, to collect proper statistics and to see that they grow in a systematic manner that the new registration order was issued. That would make it possible for us to collect the information.

Shri Sinhasan Singh: Power looms are run on power. Power must be given by the Government or some other agency. When power is given to power looms, registration is very easy, and knowing the figure is easy. Where does the difficulty arise for the Government to know the information?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not so. Being a very big country, there was no regular restriction of a legal nature in establishing power looms. As the House is aware, the Government's policy was not to encourage power looms. They came in in a clandestine manner by the local authorities not knowing all the rules and those persons also who are engaged in the trade pretending or at least representing that they did not know all the regulations. Now, the Government has regularised and legalised by asking them to register forthwith.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know whether it is a fact that unauthorised looms in many of the mills in the Gujarat State are going on and if so whether the Government is going to take any steps?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This question of the looms in the mills does not arise. These are one or two or more separate power looms spread throughout the country.

Shri Thimmaiah: May I know what steps the Government have taken to see that powerlooms are not erected by persons without the permit of the Textile Commissioner and also to see that the Government does not give electric power without the permission of the Textile Commissioner?

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the question. Now, registration by the Textile Commissioner will be necessary. To control allotment of power in the different towns and villages of this country by central legislation is just not possible. Because, a man may have power for various purposes. He puts up unauthorised looms. Now we are putting restrictions on that.

Cost Accounting in Public Sector Industrial Units

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*669. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the system of cost accounting has been introduced in all the industrial units in the public sector;

(b) if not, the time by which the same would be done; and

(c) whether proper costing is done in those concerns where this system has been introduced?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, the industrial units in the Public Sector which are in production have cost accounting systems. From time to time the system is reviewed to bring in modifications, if required in consultation with the Chief Cost Accounts Officer of the Ministry of Finance. Cost accounting is done over and above normal accounting being carried out & checked under competent account officers and charted accountants and auditors.

Shri Morarka: May I know, when the system of cost accounting exists in all the units of public sector enterprises, whether the Government sells any product below the cost of production?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Generally not, unless and until, as in some cases of instruments in the National Instruments Factory where it is very difficult from day to day to check the cost as well as the price in the market. Otherwise, usually they are in relation to cost accounting.

Shri Morarka: From the Budget papers, recently circulated, I find that the loss in the steel plants is more than Rs. 5 crores. May I know whether it was deliberate policy of the Government to sell that steel below cost or there was some other special reasons?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Steel is just coming up. If the hon. Member could wait for a year or so, till all the productive apparatus of all the plants go into production, we shall be able to give proper account of all the products.

Shri Morarka: The point is in planning, we have assumed that production.

Mr. Speaker: Let this matter be discussed. This is a matter of steel. Not now.

Shri Morarka: The question is about cost accounting in the public sector units. That covers steel plants also. My question, if you will kindly notice is a question which relates to units in the Public sector enterprises, not only those which come under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. If one Minister answers, I think I am entitled to ask about steel plants also.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister has given whatever he knows. Let the hon. Member wait for the other Minister to come.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I can assure him this. He asks whether the cost accounting system has been introduced. It has been introduced even in the steel plants. The question whether any particular sale of a product has been done according to cost accounting or not is a question which one has to wait till all the production units of that enterprise go into production.

Mr. Speaker: If they are sold at all at present: the hon. Minister may be able to say yes.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I said so.

Mr. Speaker: Less than the cost price?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not that way. What I said was, cost accounting has been introduced. As far as cost of production is concerned, unless all the optimum conditions are arrived at, it cannot be said to be normal working. This is a period of construction. During the period of construction, on cost analysis, as the hon. Member who is connected with business would appreciate, it is not fully possible to say which particular commodity at that time would have costed what.

Mr. Speaker: Therefore, in short, cost has not been assessed so far. It is not possible to assess it until all the steel plants come into existence. Till then, whether it is subsidy or no subsidy, they sell at present at what they think is proper. Is that so?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Yes.

Several Hon. Members: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Report of Prof. Galbraith

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*670. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the report of Prof J. K. Galbraith recommending that no Government employee while in Government service should be appointed Director on the Government Corporation; and

(b) if so, whether the above suggestion has been accepted by Government?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) and (b) The suggestion made by Prof. Galbraith is at present under consideration. No final decision has yet been taken.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has prescribed any limit to the number of corporations of which a government employee can be a director?

Shri S. N. Mishra: As I have mentioned in the reply, this matter is under consideration. By that, I do not mean that this matter has not been considered so far. All problems relating to the proper and efficient functioning of public enterprises are currently under consideration. This matter also, as a part of the entire set-up is being considered.

Shri Morarka: This particular point is under consideration for the last three years. May I know what progress Government has made in this direction? Because, it is not only a question of Galbraith's suggestion. A Committee of this House—the Estimates Committee—and the Menon Committee have recommended time and again this point. May I know what progress the Government has made in this direction?

Shri S. N. Mishra: As a desirable objective, there can be no objection to its acceptance. But, the main problem is about the availability of managerial personnel of experience and calibre.

Shri Raghunath Singh: The private sector is not so short.

Shri A. C. Guha: The question is about director: not about managerial staff. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order; there must be order.

Shri A. C. Guha: The hon. Deputy Minister said, lack of managerial staff. The question is about director: not about managerial staff. Then of course, I do not know from what source, the hon. Minister can say, lack of managerial staff in the country.

Shri S. N. Mishra: What I was speaking related to the entire problem. I also mentioned about the calibre of persons. In the public enterprises, there is no doubt that we require persons of a calibre which is not mostly available just now.

Shri Raghunath Singh: No, no. (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri A. C. Guha: I take it as a serious aspersion on the nation's efficiency.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister is aware that serious exception was taken to the same managing agent being in charge of various companies and so on under various devices and therefore, the company law was sought to be amended. The private sector may say the same thing that there are no managing entrepreneurs to start the various industries that have to come in and therefore, one particular managing agency may command the whole country and likewise, one group of managing agents, so far as the public sector is concerned, may be appointed. That is the trouble. That is exactly what they wanted.

Shri S. N. Mishra: May I explain, Sir? The point made here is that civil servants should not be directors of these public enterprises. What I have tried to explain is that at the moment, public enterprises—that is one reason, not the whole reason—have not been able to develop persons of the requisite calibre. It may also be that in some form of public undertakings, there might be a kind of link required between the Ministry and the enterprise. There are many other reasons.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This is a matter of policy. Hon. Members may have an opportunity later to discuss this.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): If I have permission, I would like to amplify what has been stated by my hon. colleague. The Government have considered and are considering Prof. Galbraith's suggestion. They have not yet accepted his suggestion that no government employee should ever be appointed director of a public enterprise. As I have promised the House earlier, the entire report of the Menon Committee and the recommendations of the Estimates Committee and the studies made such as by Prof. Galbraith and others are under active consideration of the Cabinet. The decision, as was promised by the Prime Minister last time, will be laid before the House very soon. We do not accept Prof Galbraith's contention that government employees of a particular character and competence who can devote their time to public sector undertakings should not appointed as director of a company. As I said earlier, all these matters are under consideration.

Mr. Speaker: No, no. There was one other question. In how many concerns is a single employee a director.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not the question.

Mr. Speaker: That was also asked. That was a supplementary asked by Shri Morarka: in how many companies is a single person director.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Shall I answer that question also? There have been about four posts held by one Joint Secretary to the Ministry of Finance. As I had suggested last time, as soon as more Financial Advisers are appointed, even that number will be reduced. Generally, our policy is that no single officer in the interim period, till Government clarify the whole policy should be appointed on more than two undertakings.

Shri Ansar Harvani: May I ask one question? It is a very important question.

Shri Morarka: May I ask one question?

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. I am satisfied with the answer given. Either hon. Members must decide for themselves as to how long this question should go on, or I should be allowed to decide. I have decided that there has been a sufficient answer, so far as this question is concerned.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Let us have a half-an-hour discussion on this.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I ask only one question?

Mr. Speaker: Every hon. Member has got some point. If they hon. Members want to pursue this matter, all that I can say is that let them pursue it during the debate on the Finance Bill or in the course of the general discussion of the Budget and so on.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On a point of order. The Deputy Minister of Planning was heard to say that Government had agreed in principle with the recommendations of Professor Galbraith. The Minister of Industry, however, said that they did not at all agree with his recommendations.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has misunderstood the hon. Minister. He has not said so.

पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर से आये शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास

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*६७१. { श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :
शेख मुहम्मद अकबर :

क्या पुनर्वास तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर से आने वाले शरणार्थियों के पुनर्वास के लिये कोई राशि मंजूर की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह राशि राज्य सरकार द्वारा खर्च की जायेगी ; और

(ग) पाकिस्तान अधिकृत काश्मीर से कितने शरणार्थी आये हैं जिनके लिये यह राशि मंजूर की गई है ?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) No amount has been sanctioned, but as stated in reply to Question No. 403 answered on the 25th Ferbuary, 1960 a scheme for giving *ad hoc* assistance to migrants from the Pakistan held areas of the Jammu and Kashmir State was announced on the 7th January, 1960. A copy of the Press Note giving details of the scheme was also then placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The amount is being disbursed by an Officer of the Central Government posted at Jammu for the purpose.

(c) As stated in reply to part (a) of Question No. 1035 answered on the 22nd March, 1960 the number is about 35,000 families.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: In view of the fact that there are very few prospects of the restitution or restoration of the Pakistan-occupied areas of Kashmir, are claims being invited from these 35,000 people, verifying the properties which they have left there, as was done in the case of the refugees from West Pakistan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have answered this question many times in the House. I shall clarify the position of the Government of India. This area is a part of India, and we consider it as such and we are not going to concede that point.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Is it not a fact that a number of properties in Srinagar and round about which were vacated by the people who have migrated to Pakistan have been allotted to the people living in Kashmir instead of to those people who had migrated from the Pakistan-occupied area of Kashmir?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the hon. Member is referring to the Custodian's law in Jammu and Kashmir, that is not under the Government of India.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : आप ने फरमाया है कि रिफ्यूजियों की तादाद ३५,००० है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस ३५,००० में से कितने जम्मू कश्मीर में बसा दिये गये हैं और कितने जम्मू कश्मीर से बाहर हैं। और जो जम्मू कश्मीर से बाहर हैं उन के साथ आप का क्या राब्ता है ?

[آپ نے فرمایا ہے کہ رفیوجیوں کی تعداد ۳۵۰۰۰ ہے - میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس ۳۵۰۰۰ میں سے کتنے جموں کشمیر میں بسا دئے گئے ہیں اور کتنے جمو کشمیر سے باہر ہیں - اور جو جموں کشمیر سے باہر ہیں ان کے ساتھ آپ کا کیا رابطہ ہے -]

श्री मेहर चन्द खन्ना : ३५,००० फैमिलीज की तादाद है। २१,००० के करीब देहाती हैं और १४,००० के करीब उन में से शहरी हैं। उन में से बहुत बड़ी तादाद जम्मू कश्मीर के इलाके में है और शायद १,००० या २,००० हिन्दुस्तान के बकाया इलाके में हैं। हमारी स्कीम सब के लिये एकसा है।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जो लोग जम्मू कश्मीर में हैं जैसे आप ने उनके लिये एक अफसर मुकर्रर किया है, उन को जमीन देने के लिये, उसी तरह से मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जम्मू कश्मीर के बाहर क्या तरीका है तमाम रिफ्यूजीज को माली इमदादा देने का ।

[جو لوگ جموں کشمیر میں ہیں جیسے آپ نے ان کے لئے ایک افسر مقرر کیا ہے - ان کو زمین دینے کے لئے - اسی طرح سے میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ جمو قشمیر کے باہر کیا طریقہ ہے تمام رفیوجیز کو مالی امداد دینے کا -]

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : जम्मू का जो अफसर है हम ने वह मुकर्रर किया है प्राइम मिनिस्टर, कश्मीर के कहने पर फार्म हम ने छपवाये और उन को तकसीम किया । ३५,००० में से अभी हमारे हाथ में ७,००० या ८,००० फार्म हैं । ५,००० या ६,००० फार्म हम देख चुके हैं और ४,००० या ५,००० के मुताल्लिक फैसला भी हो चुका है । हमारा इरादा आज तक तो यह है कि जालन्धर में जो रीजनल सेटलमेंट कमिश्नर हैं उन की मार्फत उन लोगों को रुपया दिया जाय । अगर कोई खास तकलीफात हमारे सामने आयें तो हम गौर करेंगे ।

श्री वाजपेयी : जो रिफ्यूजीज जम्मू कश्मीर से बाहर भारत के अन्य भागों में बसे हुए हैं, क्या उन को रुपया देने की व्यवस्था दिल्ली में करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई विचार हो रहा है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : अगर थोड़े आदमी हों तो उन के लिये मैं नया अमला मुकर्रर करने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं । अगर आदमी ज्यादा हुए तो शायद हम इस बात को सोचने के लिये तैयार हों क्योंकि हम बहुत रुपया देंगे और काफी तादाद में लोगों को दे रहे हैं और हर जगह दफ्तर खोलना हमारे लिये आसान नहीं है ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : अभी मिनिस्टर महोदय ने कहा कि जो जम्मू कश्मीर का कस्टोडियन ला है वह भारत सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में नहीं आता है, इसके बावजूद भारत सरकार जो पाकिस्तान अकुपाइड कश्मीर है उस के लोगों को सहायता देने जा रही है । मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि जम्मू कश्मीर के कस्टोडियन ला को भारत सरकार के मातहत लाने के लिये क्या भारत सरकार ने जम्मू कश्मीर के प्राइम मिनिस्टर को कोई सुझाव दिये हैं, और अगर दिये हैं तो उन की इस बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : यह बात तो बहुत पुरानी है । लेकिन एक बात मैं आप की खिदमत में अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि बहुत सी जमीन जो हमारे शरणार्थी भाइयों को दी गई है वह उन मुसलमान भाइयों की है जो पाकिस्तान चले गये हैं, और जम्मू और कश्मीर के वजीर आजम ने मेरी इस मामले में बहुत सहायता की है । उन्होंने मुझ से कहा कि जमीन उन के पास है और वे बिल्कुल उन को मालिक बना देने के लिये तैयार हैं । मैं उन का मश्कूर हूं ।

श्री ब्रजराज सिंह : कश्मीर के कानून को भारत सरकार के मातहत लाने के लिये आप ने क्या किया है ? मश्कूर तो आप तो बने रहिये ।

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have given the reply. Probably, the hon. Member did not follow.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has not answered my question.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether the displaced persons from the Pakistan-occupied area of Kashmir settled in India outside Jammu and Kashmir are entitled to the same rights and privileges in respect of allotment of Government properties, as other refugees from West Pakistan?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have made declarations, and I repeat it, that those migrants who have come from the raider-held areas of Jammu and Kashmir are eligible, and they are entitled to certain facilities under the compensation scheme, both in the matter of saleable properties as also in the matter of allottable properties. To that extent, I am prepared to give them a concession in the matter of readjustment of public dues.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the present rules under the Displaced Persons Compensation and Rehabilitation Act do not permit those rights and privileges to the displaced persons from that side, and if so, would the hon. Minister bring forward any legislation to give them those rights?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: No. There is no question of any legislation being required. Under the rule, I have the right to allot an allottable property to a sitting occupant. As regards those who are there and are eligible and are in possession of property of the value of below Rs. 10,000, I am prepared to give them certain concessions under my scheme.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The hon. Minister has not answered my question. My point was this. The hon. Minister was heard to say that the Jammu and Kashmir Custodian's law was not within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. I want to know what steps the Government of India have taken to bring that law within the jurisdiction of the Government of India. For, since some time past, we have been seeing that the Government of Jammu and Kashmir want that all the laws of the Central Government should be applicable to their State also excepting a few. So, what steps did the hon. Minister take in this behalf?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know why that law also has not been taken over by the Government here?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I have answered and I would repeat that certain obligations were also involved on our side; I am concerned with this question only to a limited extent, that is, with those migrants who have come there and have been allotted lands. In connection with those lands, though they happen to be evacuee and belong to those persons who have gone away to Pakistan, I have been given an assurance by the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir that there will be no difficulty in passing on the titles of those lands to these migrants under my scheme.

Production of Fertilizers

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*672. Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Damani:
Shri Somani:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 360 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state the up-to-date progress made by Technical Committee for the production of fertilizers?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): With the submission of a Report on Mysore, the Committee has completed the task assigned to it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know whether a copy of that Report will be placed on the Table?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The Report, really speaking, is of a more technical nature and deals with various sites. If the hon. Member is interested in knowing about a particular site, the recommendations in a broad way or a summary of them will be made available to him.

Mr. Speaker: I would make a suggestion. So far as the supply of fertiliser is concerned, every State is interested. Therefore, if possible, if one or two copies are placed in the Library, it would help Members.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would have no particular objection, but the only point is that this was a Committee which was going into the different sites, this various advantages and disadvantages. As a respect of that, the Government have still to consider all the aspects of the Report. Government have not yet fully considered those Reports. When consideration is complete and the report is ready and the final decisions of the Government are made, we can certainly place before the House, with your permission, all the broad recommendations of the Committee, instead of all the technical details contained in the reports.

Mr. Speaker: There are two courses. If the hon. Minister or Government consider these various sites and come to a conclusion, it will be rather difficult for hon. Members to do anything. This is not a matter of such secrecy; it is not as if negotiations are going on with other countries and before the negotiations are concluded, there will be a danger if the secrets are divulged. This is not of that category. Hon. Members are interested in various sites; they can give suggestions, as they come from various places. Therefore, there is no harm if even in advance of the Government coming to a conclusion, copies are made available to hon. Members or placed in the Library, so that their advice or suggestions may also be available to Government. The hon. Minister will consider it. Next question.

Shri D. C. Sharma *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter when I call the next question no supplementaries will be allowed on the previous question.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We have not put any supplementaries on this question.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Inland Trade with Burma

***674. Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been adopted by the Indo-Burmese conference recently held at Moreh for facilitating Inland trade between India and Burma; and

(b) whether it is a fact that lot of smuggling and illegal transactions are carried on in this border due to misapplication of various customs rules and harassment of *bona fide* traders.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) This was one of the question that came up for discussion at an Indo-Burmese meeting at the District Officer level held early this year at Moreh. It was agreed that the two District Officers should undertake a survey in their respective areas and find out the extent to which trade in different commodities was possible through the land route. The recommendation is under consideration.

(b) No, Sir.

Shri L. Achaw Singh: In view of the fact that *bona fide* traders find great difficulty in carrying on trade through this border, may I know whether any particular steps have been adopted by Government to facilitate such trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is precisely the intention of Government. These two high-level district officers of the Governments of Burma and India met to find out in what manner the Imphal-Manipur border trade may be increased.

Shri Bishwanath Roy: Which are the commodities which require such arrangement for inland trade with Burma?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly tea; the rest are some engineering products and various other items like coffee, cycles, sewing machines etc.

Shri Ranga: Are any steps being taken by both Governments to improve the communications in that area in order to promote this trade?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am glad the hon. Member asked this question. The basic issue was to open land routes over the Tamu-Imphal and Tamu-Moreh roads. That is under consideration.

Loan from U.S.A. to Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta

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*675. { **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. Government has announced a loan to the Orient Paper Mills Ltd, Calcutta;

(b) if so, the amount and the form of the loan; and

(c) through what agency the loan will be advanced?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The U.S. Export-Import Bank has agreed to grant a direct loan of 18.5 million Dollars to the Orient Paper Mills Limited to cover the cost of imported plant and machinery for the manufacture of paper and pulp. The loan terms are under examination of Government.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट ये लोन टर्म्स को कब तक फाइनेलाइज करेगी और क्या गवर्नमेंट ने कोई अपनी तरफ से निर्देश दिये हैं कि लोन की ये टर्म्स होनी चाहियें ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वैसे तो एग्जेमीनेशन खाली फार्मल है । जिस टर्म्स से भारत सरकार को सीधे लोन डी० एल० एफ० से मिलते हैं और एक्सीम बैंक से मिलते हैं उसी टर्म्स से यह भी मिलेगा । लेकिन एक फार्मल एग्जेमीनेशन बाकी है और वह थोड़े दिनों में हो जायेगा ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : लोन की टर्म्स तो बताइये कि क्या टर्म्स हैं ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : अब तक सरकार उन टर्म्स को एक्सेप्ट नहीं कर लेती है तब तक यह ठीक नहीं होगा, न हमारे इंटिरेस्ट में होगा और न ही डी० एल० एफ० के इंटिरेस्ट में होगा कि उनको मैं जाहिर करूं । जैसे ही सरकार उसको एप्रूव कर देगी माननीय सदस्य को उन टर्म्स के बारे में बता दिया जायेगा, उनको टर्म्स को दिखा दिया जायेग ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सरकार क्या चाहती है और वे क्या कहते हैं । इसके बारे में कुछ तो बताइये । यह कोई सीक्रिट बात नहीं है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपस में बातचीत नहीं करनी चाहिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कहता हूं कि इसमें कौन सी सीक्रिट बात है कि सरकार बता नहीं सकती है । वे किन टर्म्स पर चाहते हैं, आप किन पर दिलाना चाहते हैं और डी० एल० एफ० किन टर्म्स पर देती है, इसमें क्या सीक्रिट बात है । यह राजकाज का मामला है, सीधा सादा मामला है जोकि बताया जाना चाहिये । हम जो एम० पी० लोग हैं उनको तो ये चीजें बताई जानी चाहियें ।

Shri Manubhai Shah: It will not be in public interest to disclose the terms of the loan, but as I assured the House, most of terms of the D.L.F. and Ex-Imbank loans would be on the basis of those of the direct loan to the party or through the Government of India. Therefore, as soon as the matter is settled, I may supply the information to the hon. Member.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Was this allocation of the loan for a particular party or for the development of the paper industry in India?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As the House is aware, the loans are of two types. One is the bulk loan to us from which we recommend to different industries. It is not only for the Orient Paper Mills. But this particular loan negotiated by the party with our permission was for establishment in Madhya Pradesh of a big paper factory with 150 tons per day production by the party.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The paper industry is well-developed. For what purpose is this loan asked for? Is it for the purchase of machinery? I ask this because the Planning Commission has decided that as far as the paper industry is concerned, the machinery should be manufactured locally.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is all foreign exchange. We have not yet reached that stage when 100 per cent. machinery could be fabricated in the country. But we are making a beginning and within perhaps three years, 75-80 per cent. of the 'paper' machinery will be made in the country, but the balance will still have to be imported.

Shri Raghunath Singh: May I know whether the loan was arranged with the previous sanction of Government and whether Government have guaranteed repayment of the loan?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The permismission of Government was taken. There is no question of guarantee. It is the guarantee of the machinery itself which would be hypotheticated and other conditions and terms with the approval of Government, they will expend this foreign exchange loan.

Shri Kalika Singh: May I know whether the raw materials to be utilised by this mill will be mainly bamboos and pulp obtained in Madhya Pradesh?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Mostly bamboo, and all pulp from Madhya Pradesh.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि लोन की टर्म्स तय नहीं हुई हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसी सूरत में यह कैसे तय हो गया कि मध्य प्रदेश में यह कागज़ की मिल लगाई जायेगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : वे दोनों साथ-साथ चलती हैं। लाइसेंस दे दिया गया, जमीन खरीद ली गई। ये सब चीजें साथ-साथ चलती हैं और लोन की बात भी साथ ही जुड़ जाती है।

Implementation of Recommendations of Textile Wage Board in Pondicherry Textile Mills

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*678. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Wage Board's recommendations have been implemented in the textile mills in Pondicherry.

(b) if not, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether the majority union having its representative capacity established as per the prevalent French Law demanded arbitration;

(d) if so, why no steps have been taken so far; and

(e) what steps are now proposed for extending the benefit to the Pondicherry textile workers?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Textile Wage Board's recommendations could not be implemented so far as there has been disagreement between the management and labour regarding their interpretation, despite the efforts of the Chief Commissioner, Pondicherry.

(c) Under the French Law at present in force in Pondicherry, arbitration can be ordered only by the consent of all the parties concerned and not by that of any one of them.

(d) and (e). Government have now decided to appoint an *ad hoc* Tribunal to arbitrate in the dispute existing between the management and labour. Necessary order is being issued.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Is it not a fact that last November there was a unanimous recommendation made by all the parties concerned in Pondicherry that an arbitrator should be appointed and they would be willing to abide by the decision of that arbitrator? I want to know why Government have delayed the matter so long.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: Government has not delayed the matter, because, under the existing law, nothing can be done. The process is very complicated. Therefore, we have to invoke the Foreign Jurisdiction Act, with regard to the points in dispute, and now it is being referred to an *ad hoc* one-man tribunal.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether Government has any proposals in view to end this applcation of the French Labour Code at Pondicherry and to replace it by the Industrial Disputes Act.

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: The hon. Member knows that can be done only when there is a *de jure* transfer.

Export of Films

*679. **Shri A. M. Tariq:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of films exported by India annually during each of the last three years;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned by them;

(c) whether it is a fact that if the export business is handled by Government through State Trading Corporation or allied agencies, the foreign exchange earnings can increase to a large extent; and

(d) whether it is a fact that barter system of trade between India and the other countries, particularly England and America, in respect of films will be advantageous to India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 49].

(c) and (d). All possible avenues for increasing exports of films are being explored. The suggestions of the hon'ble Member will be borne in mind if and when further steps are considered.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

सहकार अनुसन्धान संस्था योजना

*६०४. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री सम्पत :
श्री सै० अ० मेहदी :

क्या **वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वह सहकार अनुसंधान संस्था बनाने की योजना की रूपरेखा क्या है जिस के लिये तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में २०० करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत क्या कार्य किया जायेगा; और

(ग) सहकार अनुसन्धान संस्था के संगठन का स्वरूप क्या होगा ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) सी० एस० आई० आर० ऐसे उद्योगों को कोआपरेटिव रिसर्च संस्थायें बनाने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने में मदद देती है, जो काफी संगठित हैं और अपने रिसर्च संगठन खुद चला सकते हैं। इस मदद में तकनीकी सलाह देना, योजनायें, नियम, उपनियम और बाई-लाज बनाना और आंशिक वित्तीय सहायता देना भी शामिल है। इस काम के लिये तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में दो करोड़ रुपये रखे गये हैं।

(ख) उद्योग के सारे मसलों पर रिसर्च जिसमें कच्चा सामान और तरीकों पर रिसर्च, तकनीकी समस्यायें, नतीजों की पाइलट प्लांट के तौर पर आजमाइश और उनका इस्तेमाल और उत्पादन क्षमता को बढ़ाने के उपाय शामिल हैं। इसके अलावा पुस्तकालय,

जानकारी और सम्पर्क की सुविधायें भी दी जाती हैं ।

(ग) सस्थायें आटोनोमस संगठन हैं और उनकी अपनी प्रबन्ध परिषदें हैं । इनमें सी० एस० आई० आर० का भी काफी प्रतिनिधित्व रहता है ।

Rehabilitation of Assam Refugees

*606. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:**
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Sampath:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Subiman Ghose:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the refugees from Assam have returned to Assam and have re-settled there;

(b) what is the entire cost of ehabilitation; and

(c) will a statement showing the punishments given to the defaulters be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

नई दिल्ली में पृथक विश्वविद्यालय

*६०७. **श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री :**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :
श्री कुम्हन :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २६ नवम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ५३७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में एक पृथक विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के बारे में अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कार्य कब से आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना

*६०८. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री नवल प्रभाकर :
श्री विभूति मिश्र :
सरदार इकबाल सिंह :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री २ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६६४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में राष्ट्रीय अनुशासन योजना के लिये व्यवस्था करने का जो प्रश्न विचाराधीन था, क्या इस बीच उसके बारे में कोई अन्तिम निर्णय कर लिया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी विस्तार की बातों पर प्रकाश डालने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) :

(क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Oil Pipeline from Barauni to Delhi

*609. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1104 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether final decision has been taken regarding laying a 700-mile long oil pipeline to carry petroleum oil products from Barauni to Delhi; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The matter is still under preliminary consideration of Government.

Polish Assistance for Development of Copper Mining

***610. { Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 451 on the 24th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether any effective steps have been taken to secure the assistance of the Polish Government in the development of copper mining in India;

(b) what progress has been achieved in the matter till now; and

(c) what are the details of the steps so far taken?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) to (c). An enquiry was made for Consultancy Services for the Khetri Copper Project through the Indian Embassy in Poland. No response has been received till date to the enquiry.

National Institute for Women's Education

***611. { Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 933 on the 15th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the special committee appointed to work out the details of the proposal for setting up a National Institute for Women's Education has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has suggested that in the first instance one National Institute may be set up for training selected women in Organisation, Administration and Management for high level executive jobs in special fields where they are needed. They have recommended the setting up of an autonomous board of Governors to manage the proposed Institute. It has been further recommended, as a basis for discussion, that the Institute should admit selected graduates and provide a specialised training course spread over two years and leading to a diploma. The Committee has estimated the total cost of the scheme, both recurring and non-recurring, at about Rs. 37 lakhs for the third Plan period. They have, however, emphasized the point that the proposals are tentative and that the final proposals will have to be drawn up by Government in consultation with the Board of Governors after the scheme is approved in principle and the Board of Governors has been set up.

(c) The report is now under examination in the Ministry of Education.

Student Homes, Clubs and Health Centres

***612. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has approved of schemes for setting up of student homes, clubs and health centrts in educational institutions;

(b) if so, the number of such projects which have been undertaken during the Second Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the total expenditure involved on these projects during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Non-resident students' centres—220.

Students' Homes—2.
Health centres—25.

(c) Rs. 29,48,683.99.

Oil Pipelines in Assam

*613. { **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua: }

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state what is the up-to-date progress of laying of oil pipelines in Assam?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): The position of progress on the construction of the Oil India Pipeline as at 18th February, 1961 is as follows:

Right of way cleared.	169 miles.
Pipe stringing.	148 "
Pipe welded.	106 "
Pipe coated & wrapped.	45 "
Pipe lowered & Backfill.	44 "

Student Exchange Scheme between Governments of India and China

*614. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian students in China and Chinese students in India under the Student Exchange Scheme of the Indian and Chinese Governments at present;

(b) whether there are any restrictions on the movements of the students and the duration of their study courses in the two countries; and

(c) if so, what they are?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Four Indian scholars are studying in China and three Chinese scholars are studying in India.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Monuments in Pondicherry

*615. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the expenditure incurred by the former French Government of Pondicherry for the conservation and maintenance of the ancient monuments and excavated sites;

(b) whether the Government have been able to collect data on the nature of the conservation and excavation work to be done by the *de facto* Government of Pondicherry; and

(c) the budget allotment proposed to be set apart for the above purpose for 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Rs. 22,233 from 1948 to 1954.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No provision has been made, but funds can be diverted for this purpose, as soon as conservation and maintenance of monuments are taken over by the Union Department of Archaeology.

AVROS

*616. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Rajeshwar Patel:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Jaipal Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Hem Barua:
Sardar Iqbal Singh: }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in regard to the manufacture of AVRO-748 aircraft in Kanpur; and

(b) whether the Aircraft is likely to be produced in 1961?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The progress made in the manufacture of Avro-748 at the Aircraft Manufacturing Depot, Kanpur is satisfactory.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Oil Deposits

*617. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Nathwani:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the places in India where commercial quality oil is proved;

(b) the total quantity of oil expected in these wells;

(c) when would this oil be pumped out; and

(d) the total amount spent so far on this oil exploration?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) (i) *Assam*: at Digboi, Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran. (ii) *Gujarat*: at Cambay and Ankleshwar.

(b) The Digboi field is in a state of near depletion and oil is obtained only by secondary recovery methods. The gross proved oil reserves in Oil India Limited areas *i.e.*, Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran are ehtimated at 196,062,000 imperial barrels and the gross indicated oil reserves at 82,883,000 imperial barrels as on 1-7-1960. Regarding reserves in Cam. bay and Ankleshwar areas, it is too early to say.

(c) Oil is being produced from the Digboi field. Some oil from Oil India Limited areas *i.e.*, Naharkatiya, Hugrijan and Moran is being pumped to Digboi refinery at present. Full production will start when the refinery at Nunmati comes on stream in September-October, 1961.

The trial production of oil from Cambay|Ankleshwar fields is proposed to be undertaken in the last quarter of this year

(b) The Oil India Limited spent Rs. 186 lakhs on 'exploration' excluding expenditure on development of oil-fields and oil production therefrom. Expenditure by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has not yet been worked out.

Development of Iron ore Mines

*618. **Shri Nathwani:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Japan on the development of iron ore mines and transport facilities so far;

(b) the additional facilities of transpost obtained as a result of this development; and

(c) whether the development work is according to the schedule?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Japan has provided yen credit equivalent to 8 million U.S. dollars for the purchase of machinery required for the iron ore mines in Kiriburu (Rourkela area). An equivalent of 21 million U. S. dollars has also been provided for meeting the foreign exchange requirements of the Railway and Mining portions of the Bailadila project. No amount has so far been drawn from the above mentioned credits.

(b) Facilities of transport which will be developed in connection with the Kiriburu and Bailadila projects would be a railway line from Sambalpur to Titilagarh and a connecting line to Kiriburu mines, a railway line from Bailadila to Vishakhapatnam and the development of the Vishakhapatnam port to handle six million tons of iron ore.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Bharat Electronics Ltd.

*619. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 758 on the 7th December, 1960 and state:

(a) the outcome of the negotiations for collaboration with foreign manufacturers for meeting the specialised requirements of the Defence Services; and

(b) whether Bharat Electronics Ltd. has succeeded in its efforts to develop new equipments for this purpose?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Negotiations are in progress with manufacturers and in some cases they are in advanced stages.

(b) Research and development where necessary and as far as possible is in progress in the Defence science and technological establishments B. E. L. will undertake the manufacture of only such developed equipment. It is not in public interest to give details of research and development.

State Government Employees for Centre

*620. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to fill some of the vacancies in the non-gazetted cadre—Classes III and IV—under the Central Government by transfer of employees of State Governments;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to become effective?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The details of the proposed scheme have not been finalised yet and so it is not possible, at this stage, to give the details of the scheme or indicate when it is likely to become effective.

Science Teachers for Secondary Schools

*621. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is shortage of science teachers for Secondary Schools in the country;

(b) if so, whether an estimate has been made of such a shortage; and

(c) what measures are contemplated to improve the availability of science teachers in secondary schools?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the scheme for the development of University Education, special attention is being given to increasing the enrolment in the scientific subjects. This, among other things, will help to increase the supply of science teachers.

Special training courses are being proposed for in-service and pre-service training of science teachers.

Low Priced Books from U.K.

*622. { **Shri M. R. Krishna:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the scheme of supply of low-priced books introduced by Great Britain has benefited the students in this country;

(b) the number of scientific, engineering and technological books received from the United Kingdom under the scheme; and

(c) what considerations were followed for the distribution of these books to various institutions?

The Miniser of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) The books have not yet been received in India;

(b) and (c) The question does not arise.

Statutory Re-Insurance Corporation

***623.** {
Shri B. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Statutory Re-insurance Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

विश्वविद्यालयों में शिक्षा का माध्यम

***६२४.** {
श्री खुशवक्त राय :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :
डा० राम सुभग सिंह :
श्री हेम राज :
श्री पहाड़िया :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री बाल्मीकी :
श्री कालिका सिंह :
श्री वाजपेयी :
श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :

क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने विश्वविद्यालयों और कालेजों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के प्रश्न पर विचार करने के लिए एक कार्यकारी दल नियुक्त किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या कार्यकारी दल ने कोई सिफारिशें की हैं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किये हैं; और

(ङ) विश्वविद्यालयों में हिन्दी को शिक्षा का माध्यम बनाने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) से (घ). कार्यकारी दल ने अपनी रिपोर्ट विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन को पेश कर दी है । कमीशन रिपोर्ट पर विचार कर चुका है और उसने यह फैसला किया कि रिपोर्ट सम्मति के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों को भेज दी जाये ।

(ङ) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन से प्रार्थना की गई है कि शिक्षा के माध्यम के रूप में प्रादेशिक भाषाओं का प्रयोग शुरू करने में विश्वविद्यालयों की सहायता करने के लिए वह हर सम्भव कार्रवाई करे । इसके इलावा केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मानव-विद्याओं, विज्ञान, टेकनालोजी की प्रामाणिक पुस्तकों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद कराने और इन विषयों पर प्रामाणिक मौलिक ग्रन्थ तैयार कराने का कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है । यह काम विश्वविद्यालयों और राज्य सरकारों की उपयुक्त शैक्षिक एजेन्सियों के ज़रिये कराया जायेगा और इसका सारा खर्च केन्द्रीय सरकार देगी ।

Retirement Age of Judges

***625.** {
Shri Sampath:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Raghubir Sahai:
Dr. Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Goray:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any criticism by Chief Justice of India regarding the retirement age of Judges recently; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry and Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) Government have seen press reports of the comments made by the Chief Justice of India regarding the retirement age of High Court and Supreme Court Judges while speaking at a reception held by the Bhasha Sangam, Delhi, on the 1st February, 1961 to celebrate his 63rd birthday.

(b) Government do not see any justification for altering the existing constitutional provisions in the matter.

Shuddha Ayurvedic Courses in Banaras Hindu University

*626. **Shri Kalika Singh**: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1132 on the 6th September, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the scheme to start Shuddha Ayurvedic courses in Banaras Hindu University has been finalized; and

(b) if so the results thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Marketing of Oil

*627. **Shrimati Renu Chakravartty**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether additional Rs. 10 crores have been asked for from Planning Commission for marketing of oil in the State Sector;

(b) whether this has been refused;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether refusal will mean that the output of Barauni refinery will have to be distributed by the private sector?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The Indian Oil Company, the only public undertaking in the field of distribution and marketing of petroleum product was incorporated on 30-6-1959 with an authorised capital of Rs. 1200 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 500 lakhs had been made in the draft outline of the III Plan. With the progressive development of the Organisation, additional funds are likely to be required; and the question of providing additional funds during the III Plan period is being considered in consultation with the Planning Commission.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Production of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

*628. { **Shri P. K. Deo**:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have decided to begin trial production of crude oil and Natural gas from the oilfields of Gujerat;

(b) if so, when the actual production would start; and

(c) how this crude oil and natural gas are going to be used?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the latter part of 1961.

(c) The utilisation of crude oil is under examination. Some of the associated natural gas is proposed to be utilised by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in production operations.

Assistant Commissioners for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*629. { **Shri Wodeyar:**
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Assistant Commissioners are working under the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) what are their headquarters;

(c) whether it is a fact that many of the Assistant Commissioners appointed recently in the South Indian States do not know any of the South Indian languages; and

(d) how many of the Assistant Commissioners appointed recently belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or the other Backward Classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) There are eleven. In addition, an officer of the rank of Assistant Commissioner as Tribal Welfare Officer, Assam, works directly under the Ministry.

(b) New Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Ranchi, Bhopal, Shillong, Jaipur, Baroda, and Bhubaneshwar.

(c) Yes; but all Assistant Commissioners have been instructed to learn the languages of their regions.

(d) Of the twelve Officers referred to in reply to (a), 3 belong to Scheduled Castes and 2 to Scheduled Tribes; but none of these five was appointed in recent methods.

Receipts and Expenditure of Tripura Territorial Council

*630. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Tripura Territorial Council had been prepared, inspected and audited by the Central Government as required by the Territorial Councils Act, 1956;

(b) if so, whether any audit report has been submitted to the Territorial Council; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not submitting such report?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The Territorial Councils Act, 1956 does not require the preparation, inspection and audit of accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Tripura Territorial Council by the Central Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Small Savings Scheme

*631. **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what new steps have been taken to popularise small savings among lower middle class and poor people; and

(b) what was the total collection in this regard for the calendar year 1960 from all sources?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The working of the Small Savings Scheme is kept under constant review and appropriate steps taken from time to time to intensify the publicity and effect other improvements including improvements in procedural matters etc. Amongst the measures recently taken, mention may be made of:—

(1) Introduction of new schemes, *viz.*, Cumulative Time Deposit, Pay Roll Savings and Prize Bonds.

(2) Introduction of facility of nomination for payment of dues of the deceased depositors of the Post Office Savings Bank or the holders of the Savings Certificates without the production of legal proof of title.

(3) Payment of post-maturity interest for a period of five years at 3½% per annum.

(4) Increased allotments to the State for local publicity of Small Savings. Co-ordinating publicity of Small Savings with the publicity of the Plan.

(5) Assistance of the Community Development and National Extension Service Block Agencies for popularising the Scheme.

(6) Slection of Model Districts, Bachat Grams and Bachat Factories etc., for securing great non-official co-operation.

(7) More intensive publicity by means of posters, pamphlets and other publicity media, through the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and the Publicity Departments of the State Governments.

(8) Holding of shibirs, training camps, Pada yatras etc.

(9) Extension of facility of withdrawal from and deposit into the Post Office Savings Bank by means of cheques.

(b) Excluding Prize Bonds the total net sales in 1960 were Rs. 102·19 crores.

Rules for Certificate of Approval for Mining

632. **Shri Rami Reddy:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a revision of the rules relating to the fee payable for obtaining a certificate of approval for mining and for its renewal;

(b) whether there have been representations that the fee payble under the revised rules is heavy, and if so, what action has been taken;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Government that small mine owners are finding it extremely hard on account of the enhancement of fees; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No representation has been received in this respect.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Awards for Indian Air Force Officers by U.A.R.

*633. { **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that six officers of the Indian Air Force, who had worked as Flying Instructors in the United Arab Republic, were recently awarded medals by U.A.R. for their services;

(b) if so, whether a statement showing the names of these officers and citation of the medals awarded to them would be placed on the Table; and

(c) whether Government's permission had been obtained before accepting these medals?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (c). On an approach made by the Government of the United Arab Republic, six Air Force officers who were on loan to that Government as Flying Instructors, were permitted by Government in 1959 to accept the United Arab Republic "Military Duty Decoration of the Second Class". The medals were awarded to them during the recent visit of the Chief of Air Staff of U.A.R.

The medals have been awarded in appreciation of the services rendered by these officers to the Air Force of the U.A.R. there are no citations. The names of the six officers are:

Sqn. Ldr. (now Wing Comdr) Surinder Singh.
Sqn. Ldr. J. R. Kirloskar.
Sqn. Ldr. N. B. Singh
Sqn. Ldr. H. C. Joshi
Flt. Lt. C. E. McKenzie
Flt. Lt. Y. K. Barman.

Short Supply of Coal to Ahmedabad

*634. { **Shri Yajnik:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether representation have been received from the Ahmedabad Chamber of Commerce and the mill owners of Ahmedabad regarding the short supply of coal to the various consumers in Ahmedabad area;

(b) the number of wagons allotted to Ahmedabad and those demanded by the consumers in Ahmedabad;

(c) the arrangement that has been made for meeting the deficit in the coal supply to Ahmedabad;

(d) whether the shortage of coal hampered textile production; and

(e) if so the extent thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) The current monthly sanction based on demands is for 2,307 wagons. Against this, despatches amounted to 1,434 wagons in December, 1960, and 1,844 wagons in January, 1961.

(c) An *ad hoc* quota of 300 wagons of slack coal was allotted in January, 1961. Arrangements have been made to move 1,875 wagons in all during Feruary, 1961. Mills with less than 10 days' stock will have 75% of their allotments moved proferentially, with in this total of 1,875 wagons. Further improvement in the supply position may be expected after July, 1961. Meanwhile the question of making increased use of the sea route from Calcuta and of meeting the requirements of those mills and other consumers in the West in a larger measure than at present from the Central Indian coal fields, so as to reduce the rail haulage from Bengal/Bihar, is under examination.

(d) No.

(e) Does not arise.

Payment to Laxmi Bank Depositors

***635. Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to pay the depositors of Laxmi Bank; and

(b) the total amount paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) and (b). No payment has so far been made to the depositors. The liquidator is taking steps to realise the assets of the bank and to complete the necessary preliminaries so as to enable him to make the preferential payments to the depositors.

Merit Scholarships in Public Schools

*636. { **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of the Government of India Merit Scholarships tenable in Public Schools in India is to be increased from 200 to 1,500 annually; and

(b) if so, whether it will be given effect to from 1961?

The Minister of Eucation (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Panchayat Raj

*637. { **Shri S. N. Ramaul:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state how the scheme of decentralisation of powers to the Panchayat Samities is proposed to be brought about in the Union Territories?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The Question will be answered by the Minister of Community Development and Co-operation on a later date.

Tune of 'Vande Matram'

***638. Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 216 on the 16th November, 1960 and state whether the revised version of the tune in which the 'Vande Matram' anthem should be sung (in chorus and solo) has been finalised?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The revised composition prepared in Raag Desh has been finally approved as a standard version.

Joint Stock Companies

***639. Shri Goray**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of joint stock companies floated during the year 1960;

(b) in how many companies the share capital was over-subscribed; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take in order that the over-subscribed share capital does not remain with the promoters for a long period of time and the allotment of shares is done as quickly as possible?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The number of joint stock companies registered during the year 1960 under the Companies Act, 1956 is 1641.

(b) So far as information is readily available, it appears that, in 1960, in the case of 31 companies the equity share capital offered to the public for subscription by means of prospectus was over-subscribed.

(c) The over subscribed amounts are credited to the company's account and do not remain with the promoters as such. Of late Government have been suggesting to companies that allotments should be completed and the refund of over-subscribed amounts made to the applicants within about two months from the date of closure of application lists. Companies are also being advised that it would be in their interest to close subscription lists after the minimum period of three days prescribed under the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Rules, 1957, if the issue has been oversubscribed.

Educational Facilities to S.C. and S.T. in Mysore State

*640. **Shri Katti:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Manay:
Shri B. K. Gaikwad:
Shri Siddiah:
Shri B. C. Mullick:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Government of Mysore have discontinued all the educational facilities given to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes students in that State and have instructed all the educational institutions by issuing a circular to recover from these students whatever financial aid has been given to them during this year;

(b) if so, what action Government have taken to safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes students of Mysore State in view of the provisions of the Constitution; and

(c) what contribution Government are making towards the prematric education of the scheduled castes/tribes in Mysore State?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No Sir. It is not true that the Government of Mysore have discontinued all the educational facilities given to Scheduled Caste/Tribe students. Only Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes students whose parents/guardians have an income exceeding Rs. 1200 per annum are now required, at the secondary level to pay fees from which before 14th March, 1960 they were exempted in the greater part of the State.

No instructions have been issued by the Government of Mysore to the educational institutions directing recovery of financial aid given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students during this year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The information is contained in the statements separately laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 50].

Survey of Water in Jaisalmer Area

***641. Shri Nath Pai:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 98 on the 16th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received any report from the Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the exploration of water in the Jaisalmer area; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 51].

राष्ट्रीय प्राणिकीय अनुसन्धान संस्था

***६४२. श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :** क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय प्राणिकीय अनुसधान संस्था की स्थापना पर कितना खर्च होने का अनुमान है;

(ख) क्या उसके लिये स्थान चुन लिया गया है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो कहां; और

(घ) संस्था के कार्य तथा कार्यक्रमों की रूप रेखा क्या है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) अभी खर्च का अन्दाजा नहीं लगाया गया।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

(घ) अभी इंस्टीट्यूट के वारे में कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है ।

भूतपूर्व पेंशनयाफ्ता सैनिक

***६४३. श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या प्रति रक्षा मत्री २० दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १०२६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि प्रतिरक्षा स्थापनाओं में पुनर्नियुक्त भूतपूर्व सैनिकों पर वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करने के प्रश्न के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण मेनन) : मामला अभी सरकार के विस्तृत निरीक्षण अधीन है ।

Army Excesses in Naga Areas

***644. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri L. Achaw Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1105 on the 23rd December, 1960 and state:

(a) the result of the inquiry ordered into the allegations that certain army personnel had committed excesses in Naga area; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) The result of the enquiry is still awaited from the military authorities concerned.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Sleepers in Durgapur Steel Plant

***645. Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Durgapur Steel Plant has started producing sleepers needed for expansion plans of the Railways;

(b) if so, for what gauge of the Railway they are suitable; and

(c) what is the present manufacturing capacity of the plant?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes Sir. Production started in September 1960.

(b) 90 lb/yd. rail for Broad Gauge.

(c) About 5,080 tonnes per month.

Integration of State Undertakings on Oil

***646. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to integrate the numerous State undertakings concerned with oil is under the consideration of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) progress made in connection therewith?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) There is no specific scheme or proposal as such under consideration of the Government.

(b) and (c). Questions do not arise.

Coal Dump in States

***647.** **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Braj Raj Singh:
Shri Nath Pai:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme discussed with the States to create a coal dump in States for emergency is being operated; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

Copper Deposits in Bastar

***648. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla**: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India had undertaken investigation by drilling of the prospective copper deposit at Chota Dongri near Narainpur in Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Geological investigations along with drilling are being continued in the Mundatikra area about 30 miles to the north of Narainpur, Bastar district. Three holes have been drilled so far but no regular lode of copper has been met with so far.

"Taxation Advisory Body"

***649.** **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Sardar Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Ayyakannu:
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Taxation Advisory body; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to set up a Direct Taxes Central Advisory Committee under the chairmanship of the Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure as recommended by the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee. The functions of the committee will be as stated in paragraph 45 of chapter 9 of the Report of the Direct Taxes Administration Enquiry Committee.

Bhilai Steel Plant

***651. { Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:**
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Steel Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bhilai Steel Plant has been completed;

(b) if so, by when is it expected to produce the full capacity of steel; and

(c) what is its present production of finished steel?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) to (c). The construction of the Bhilai Steel Plant with the capacity of one million tons of steel ingots per year has proceeded generally according to plan. As the main shops required for establishing this capacity have been put into operation, the construction work of the steel works is complete. Based on the present rate of production of steel, there is every reason to hope that production with full capacity will be reached within a short period. During the month of January, 1961, Bhilai produced 48,374 tons of steel ingots which was finished to 37,354 tons of billets and 3,078 tons of rails and structurals.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंक

***६५२. श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारत सरकार के सब मंत्रालयों को हिन्दी में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय अंकों के प्रयोग का सुझाव दिया गया है; और

(ख) क्या यह सुझाव संसदीय राजभाषा समिति की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर राष्ट्र भाषा द्वारा दिये गये आदेश के अनुसार दिया गया है ।

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग तथा गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि हिन्दी की प्रशासकीय रिपोर्टों में अंक साधारणत: अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रूप में लिखे जायें ।

(ख) यह सुझाव संविधान के अनुच्छेद ३४३(१) पर आधारित है और राष्ट्रपति के आदेश से किसी प्रकार प्रतिकूल नहीं है ।

Raid by Naga Hostiles in Manipur

***653. { Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Mohd. Ilyas:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 Naga hostiles raided Kuki village of Pheizang in Manipur on the night of February 18, 1961; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the steps taken?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). No such raid is reported to have been made by the Naga hostiles. However, an incident took place on the 18th February 1961 at Phaiyang, a Kuki village at a distance of about 15 miles from

Imphal, where a lower primary Government school was set on fire at about 10 P.M. by some unknown miscreants. The villagers who attempted to extinguish the fire were diverted by the sound of firing by the miscreants from the direction of the jungle situated to the west of the School and they also fired in that direction. There was no casualty on either side. The case is under investigation by the police.

Purchase of Boeing 707

*654. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Usman Ali Khan:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shrimati Renuka Ray:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Nathwani:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 363 on the 23rd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether terms and conditions of credit with Export-Import Bank for the purchase of Boeing 707 have been settled; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The amount of the credit is $4·8 million and is intended to cover 80 per cent of the dollar cost of the fourth Boeing aircraft. The credit is in two parts: $4:088 million from the U.S. Export-Import Bank and $0·721 million from the Boeing Airplane Company. The entire credit carries interest at 53|4 per cent per annum payable semi-annually and is repayable in 14 approximately equal semi-annual instalments beginning 31st October, 1961. A copy of the loan agreement will be placed in the Parliament Library shortly.

मेट्रिक आदि परीक्षाओं में अनुत्तीर्ण छात्र

*६५५. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री रामकृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या **शिक्षा** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नई दिल्ली में हाल ही में हुए माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों के सचिवों के चतुर्थ सम्मेलन ने मैट्रिक आदि परीक्षाओं (एस० एल० ई०) में अधिक छात्रों के अनुत्तीर्ण होने से उत्पन्न होने वाली स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कुछ उपायों की सिफारिश की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्योरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उन पर क्या निर्णय किया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सम्मेलन ने जो तरीके सुझाए वे इस प्रकार हैं :

(i) तीव्र गति से चलाए जाने वाले सेवाकालीन कार्यक्रमों के जरिये छात्रों की अंग्रेजी और गणित की योग्यता में वृद्धि करनी चाहिये ।

(ii) प्रत्येक वर्ष इस समस्या का गहरे तौर पर सर्वेक्षण और अध्ययन करने तथा एक दीर्घकालीन आयोजन तैयार करने के लिये राज्य स्तर पर विशेष समितियों की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये ।

(iii) अंतिम परिणामों पर ज्यादा या कम असर डालने वाली निम्नलिखित खामियों को दूर करनी

के लिये आवश्यक कार्रवाई की जानी चाहिये :—

(क) कक्षाओं में छात्रों की अत्याधिक संख्या ;

(ख) दो पारियों की व्यवस्था ;

(ग) अध्यापकों पर काम का अत्याधिक बोझ ;

(घ) पाठ्य-चर्या के साथ चलने वाले ऐसे कार्यकलापों की अधिकता जो पाठ्य-चर्या से समन्वित नहीं हैं ;

(ङ) अपर्याप्त साज सामान ;

(च) अध्यापकों में पढ़ाने की रुचि का अभाव ;

(छ) घटिया दर्जे की पाठ्य-पुस्तकें;

(ज) दाखिले और तरक्की के मामलों में उदारता की नीति;

(झ) अध्यापकों और मुख्य अध्यापकों का बार-बार तबादला;

(ञ) अप्रशिक्षित और अयोग्य अध्यापक ;

(IV) प्रशिक्षण कालेजों को अपने कार्यक्रमों को शैक्षिक उद्देश्यों के अनुरूप बनाने के लिये पूर्व-सेवा प्रशिक्षण को अधिक प्रभावशाली बनाना चाहिये । अध्यापक प्रशिक्षार्थियों को पर्याप्त प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिये ताकि वे अच्छे परीक्षक बन सकें और उन्हें मूल्यांकन के तरीके भी बताए जाने चाहियें जिससे उनके अध्यापन का स्तर सुधर सके ।

(ग) सुझाये गये विभिन्न उपायों की सूचना माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्डों और राज्य शिक्षा विभागों को भेजी जायेगी ताकि वे उनको अमल में लाए ।

Manufacture of Helicopters

*656. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 260 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in the final selection of any particular type of helicopter for being manufactured in India;

(b) if so what is the type selected; and

(c) when, how and where the manufacture will be taken up?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No particular helicopter has so far been selected for manufacture in India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Oil Drills

***657. Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to acquire more drills from abroad for expediting the work of oil exploration in the Assam and Gujarat fields;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) at what estimated cost?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nine.

(c) Rupees 456 lakhs, approximately.

Aircraft Crash during Republic Day Rehearsal

*658. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a jet aeroplane of the Indian Air Force crashed on Thursday the 19th January 1961 morning while taking part in the rehearsal in connection with the Republic Day air-display; and

(b) if so, the details of the incident?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Settlement of Tibetan Refugees in NEFA

*663. **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting the Tibetan refugees in NEFA;

(b) whether the local feelings have been assessed about the settlement of Tibetan refugees in NEFA; and

(c) the total amount so far invested in settling them in NEFA?

The Parliamentary Secretary of the Minister of External Affairs (Shri J. N. Hazarika): (a) After a detailed survey of the Bhalakpung area where 1500 Tibetan refugees were proposed to be settled on land, the scheme has been modified and so far permanent settlement of 200 refugees in the southern part of Bhalakpung area has been finally decided upon. Another 500 are proposed to be settled in the northern part of this area and the scheme is under examination. In South Bhalakpung, roads, houses, a school and hospital have already been constructed. The whole area has been cleared and 20 acres of land have been actually brought under cultivation.

(b) There has been no opposition to the settlement in the foothill areas that have been selected for the settlement of Tibetan refugees.

(c) Necessary information has been called for from the NEFA authorities.

Export of Coir Goods

*667. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incentives are given to those who export coir products;

(b) whether Government are aware that imported chemicals are sold to coir mats and mattings producers at exorbitant prices and in sub-standard quality by established importers, with the result that lack of fastness of colour in products is inevitable, and foreign markets are affected; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The question does not arise.

Fan Industry

*673. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the difficulties of the Fan Industry were voiced by the Fan Manufacturing Association at their annual session in January, 1961 this year;

(b) if so, what were they; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It was complained that the fan industry is facing difficulties with regard to the inadequate supply of raw materials such as electrical steel sheets copper, nickel etc., and ball bearings. The manufacture of electrical steel sheets has been planned in the new steel plants. As regards copper, the industry has been advised to reduce the use of copper and use aluminium. This has been suggested as there is a prospect of large development of aluminium in India as compared to other non-ferrous metals which will have to be imported. Six new schemes for the manufacture of ball bearings have been approved. The total capacity of the new units together with that of the existing plant would improve the position of supply.

Due to a good supply of raw materials, inspite of difficulties of foreign exchange, and more particularly due to the development of several other industries supplying different items to this and other industries, the House will be glad to know that the production of electric fans rose from 7·31 lakhs numbers in 1959 to 10·13 lakhs numbers in 1960. It was one of the industries which recorded the highest rise in production.

Caustic Soda and Chlorine Plant in Madhya Pradesh

***676. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. National Newsprint Factory (Nepa) in Madhya Pradesh have been granted a licence for setting up a plant to manufacture Caustic Soda and Chlorine;

(b) if so, the financial outlay of the plant; and

(c) how much Caustic Soda and Chlorine will be produced there every year?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 50 lakhs.

(c) Caustic 4068 tons per annum.
Chlorine 3600 tons per annum.

Japanese Mission

***677. { Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri P. C. Borooah:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Economic Co-operation Mission from Japan visited India to discuss economic problems and technical tie-up arrangements recently;

(b) if so, what particular matters were discussed; and

(c) what were their observations and assessments as to India's economic conditions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No Economic Co-operation Mission from Japan visited India to discuss economic problems and technical tie-up arrangements with the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

India's Jute Goods in U.S. Market

***680. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India's jute goods specially burlap have lost ground in the U.S. market;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to recover the lost ground;

(c) whether any survey and study of the jute market have been made with a view to find out suitable remedy to meet the situation; and

(d) if so, the result of such survey and study and the remedy suggested?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) India's exports of burlap, i.e. hessian, to the U.S.A. in 1960 has fallen by about 10,000 tons compared to 1959.

(b) to (d). The fall in exports was due to a slight decline in burlap consumption in the U.S.A. consequent on the rise in prices. This in turn was the direct result of a shortage of jute supplies. The position is expected to improve with an improvement in the Indian output of jute for which every effort is being made.

Delegation to Countries Abroad for marketing of Coir Goods

*681. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri M. K. Kumaran:
Shri Warior:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation had been sent to the far eastern countries to explore the possibilities of marketing more coir goods; and

(b) if so, whether any reports had been submitted by the delegation either to Government or to the Coir Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. A proposal to send a Coir Board Delegation to far eastern countries is, however, under consideration of the Government of India.

(b) The question does not arise.

Training in Trade Unionism in U.K.

*682. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any trade union official has been sent from India to U.K. for training in trade unionism under the Colombo Plan;

(b) if so, the name of the official sent;

(c) the criterion for selecting candidates for this training; and

(d) the terms and conditions for the trainees selected?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Forty-one persons have been sent so far.

(c) and (d) The courses are meant for trade union officials. Cost of International air travel and maintenance allowance are paid by the U.K. authorities. Local costs are met by unions concerned.

Industrial Development of Punjab

***683. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have submitted any scheme to Centre for the Industrial development of backward and underdeveloped areas in the State during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Considering their backward and undereveloped nature, the Draft Third Plan of the Punjab Government had made special provision for the hilly and Terai areas. The total cost of the schemes proposed for the development of these areas amounted to Rs. 466 lakhs or 21·6 per cent. of the total Plan provision for industries and minerals. The schemes proposed by the State Governments were:

Scheme Sub-head	Amount propose for the Third Plan (Rs. lakhs)	
A. *Large and Medium Industries* :		
(1) Cement factory in Kangra valley .	143·00	
News print factory at Mirthal . .	200·00	343·00
B. *Minerals* :		
(3) Development of Mines & Minerals . .	9·00	
		9·00

C. *Village and Small Industries*:

(4) Handlooms . .	3·08	
(5) Small Scale Industries (inclding Rs. 13·17 lakhs for Rural Artisans Training) . . .	63·28	
(6) Industrial Estates .	22·22	
(7) Handicrafts .	11·41	
(8) Sericulture .	14·01	
		114·00
		466·00

These proposals were discussed by the Working Groups set up by the Planning Commission composed of the representatives of the State Government, the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries concerned in October, 1960 and the following schemes were recommended for inclusion in the Plan:

	(Rs. lakhs)
(1) Cement Factory (2) Newsprint Factory	250 (Participation of the State Government with private enterprise)
(3) Small Scale Industries	50
(4) Industrial Estates .	20
(5) Handicrafts	9
(6) Sericulture . .	13
(7) Handloom .	3
TOTAL .	345

The State Governments have been addressed to finalise their allocations and targets for the Third Five Year Plan in the light of the decisions taken by the National Development Council at its meeting on the 13th and 14th January, 1961. One of the suggestions which the State Government have been asked to keep in mind while finalising their Plans relates to the allocations for low income areas. The relevant extract is re-produced below:

> "Allocations for low income areas: In considering the distribution of outlays within the State Plan, the requirements of low income areas which have hitherto suffered from considerable under-employment should receive special attention. The Planning Commission will be grateful if the provisions made for these areas and the measures proposed to be adopted are indicated in a separate note".

The final plans of the State Governments are expected to be received in the Planning Commission by about the middle of March, 1961.

Concentration of Industries

***684.** **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what steps Government are taking to check concentration of industries in over-crowded big cities and Industrial centres?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): With a view to check concentration of industries in over-crowded big cities and industrial centres the following are among the more important steps that are being taken by Government to check such concentration:

(i) No industrial undertaking of any importance can be established without a licence from Government under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, which covers practically the entire industrial field.

(ii) In granting a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, the necessity of checking concentration of industries in over-crowded big cities and industrial centres is always taken into account. For this purpose, a copy of the application for licence is forwarded to the State Government concerned for obtaining their comments *inter alia* on this point. Moreover, a representative of the State Government concerned as well as representatives of the central Ministries concerned are present at meetings of the Licensing Committee at which all aspects relating to concentration of industries are also considered *inter alia* before a recommendation is made to Government. Government's decision is arrived at after taking into account the comments of the State Government and the recommendations of the Licensing Committee and the view is fully kept in mind to avoid locations of new units in over-crowded big cities and industrial centres.

(iii) Active encouragement is being given by Government for the development of Small and Medium Scale Industries over all areas in various States, with a view to avoiding concentration of industries in specific localities. The scheme for the setting up of Industrial Estates sponsored by Government is also operated from this point of view.

(iv) As stated in the draft outline of the Third Five Year Plan, a scheme has been put forward for establishing in industrially backward regions "Industrial Development Areas" where basic facilities like power, water etc. would be provided and factory sites developed and offered for sale or on long lease to prospective enterprises.

Manufacture of Ball bearing etc.

***685. Shri P. C. Borooah**· Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the manufacture of ball bearings, roller bearings and other bearings on a large scale in the public sector;

(b) if so, the cost of the scheme;

(c) whether the industry will be set up?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). No Sir. As the Soviet organisations are at present actively engaged in modernising their own Ball and roller bearings plants, the USSR representatives suggested the postponement of consideration of this project till such time when the Soviet organisations are in a position to collaborate with us.

कारों का आयात

***६८६. { श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री आसर :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अमरीका से दो सौ मोटर कारें भारत के कुछ उच्च अधिकारियों के प्रयोग के लिये आयात की गयी हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये कारें भारत पहुंच गयी हैं;

(ग) और इन पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया है ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने इन कारों का आयात करने से पहले इन के आयात पर पर कितने विदेशी मुद्रा की आवश्यकता होगी इसका अनुमान लगाया था और यदि हां, तो यह विदेशी मुद्रा किस रूप में दी जायेगी ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (घ) : अमरीका या अन्य कहीं से अधिकारियों के इस्तेमाल के लिये किसी भी कार का आयात नहीं नहीं किया गया है । माननीय सदस्य शायद पिछले साल अमरीका से आयात की गयी प्लाईमथ कारों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं । १९५६ से अब से कारों के आयात पर

रोक लगा दी गयी है । केवल ९६ कारों (२०० नहीं) का अलग-अलग हिस्सों के रूप में एक स्वीकृत मोटर निर्माता को आयात करने की इजाजत दी गयी थी । यह निर्माता उन कारें का पहले से आयात तथा हिस्से पुर्जे जोड़ कर कारें तैयार करते थे जिस से इस के लिये कम विदेशी मुद्रा की जरूरत हुई । इन में से पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देने के लिये पर्यटन विभाग के निवेदन पर. खास तौर से पर्यटकों के आने जाने के लिये अगस्त, १९५९ में लागत बीमा भाड़ा सहित ६.१९ लाख रु० के मूल्य के लाइसेंस पर ६० कारें अलग-अलग हिस्सों के रूप में आयात की गयी थीं । और दिसम्बर, १९५९ में लागत बीमा भाड़े को मिला कर ३.६० लाख रु० के मूल्य के एक और लाइसेंस पर ३६ कारों का आयात किया गया था । इनका आयात उन राज भवनों । राज्य सरकारों की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिये किया गया था जिन्हें उन कारों की जरूरत अपने इस्तेमाल तथा भारत आने वाले विदेशी विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों द्वारा इस्तेमाल में लाये जाने के लिये थी । १९५६ से जब कि विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयों को ध्यान में रखते हुए व्यापार के आधार पर ऐसी कारों का आयात बन्द कर देने का निश्चय किया गया था, केवल इन्हीं बड़ी कारों का आयात करने की इजाजत दी गयी है ।

पर्यटकों के आने जाने के काम में आने वाली ये कारें पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा पर्यटकों के लिये टैक्सी के रूप में नियत कर दी गयी है । इन पर इन पर डी० एल० जड़० का खास नम्बर डाला गया है इस कारण इन्हें केवल पर्यटकों के लिये टैक्सियों के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जाता है ।

Indian Statistical Institute

*687. **Shri L. Achaw Singh:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri Bimal Ghose:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Statistical Institute at Calcutta has not yet drawn up any "Employee's Service Rules" and workers are facing a serious threat of large scale retrenchment;

(b) whether the Indian Statistical Institute authorities have abolished the time scales and has introduced a year's contract service; and

(c) whether workers are wholly dissatisfied with the prevailing service conditions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) The Service Rules applicable to the employees of the Institute are contained in Office Orders issued by the Institute from time to time. The consolidation of these orders in the form of a Manual, is now being undertaken by the Institute. The Institute's authorities do not feel that there is any danger of large scale retrenchment so long as the workers perform their work efficiently and the National Sample Survey work continues to be undertaken by it under an annual contract with Government.

(b) The scales of pay of the workers were temporarily replaced by contract service in 1959. Subsequently, the question of pay structure was referred to a Pay Committee appointed by the Council of the Institute. On the basis of the Committee's report, orders have been issued by the Institute introducing revised pay scales in respect of certain categories of workers; orders in respect of other categories are expected to be issued shortly.

(c) Government have no information on this beyond copies of certain

representations from the workers to the authorities of the Institute asking for higher emoluments and more liberal service conditions.

Export Policy

*688. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dr. S. J. Patel, the U.N. Economic Commission Advisor has said about India that "We are still trying to sell the wrong things to wrong people" and has stressed the need for a new export strategy to increase its foreign exchange resources; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered this matter and proposed any change in the present export policy?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). We have seen the Press reports of Dr. Patel's address to a Study Circle in Delhi. Efforts are already being made to diversify the structure of production with increasing emphasis on heavy industry and to promote the sale of new products in foreign markets.

Central Sales Tax on Hosiery Goods

*689. **Shri A. M. Tariq**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Central Sales Tax is charged on hosiery goods when exported from or imported in Bombay;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Central Sales Tax is charged on hosiery goods when exported from or imported in Ludhiana, Delhi or Calcutta;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action being taken in the matter to bring uniformity in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). The question would be answered by the Minister of Finance on a subsequent date.

Fertilizer Plant in Jammu and Kashmir

*690. { **Shri P. C. Borooah**:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the setting up of a Fertilizer Plant based on lignite in the Jammu and Kashmir State under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, at what cost;

(c) how much of it would be contributed by the Centre;

(d) when the factory will be installed; and

(e) what will be its production capacity?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) The feasibility of establishing a fertilizer plant based on lignite and gypsum is being explored.

(b) to (e). Do not arise at this stage.

Youth Hostels in Punjab

1107. { **Shri D. C. Sharma**:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial grant is being given to the Government of Punjab for the construction of youth hostels in Punjab;

(b) if so, the amount given so far;

(c) whether the entire grant has been spent; and

(d) if the answer to part (c) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

Child Marriage Cases in Union Territories

1108. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state?

(a) the number of child marriage cases brought to the notice of the Administration in the Union Territories during 1960; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):

(a) & (b) Name of territory	Number of Child Marriage cases brought to the notice of the Administration.	Action taken
Delhi	2	In one case an injunction was issued by the Magistrate restraining the parties from solemnising the marriage. In the second case the accused persons were discharged.
Himachal Pradesh	19	Sixteen cases ended in either discharge or acquittal of accused by the trial courts. Out of the remaining three, in one case child marriage was restrained and the other two are subjudice.
Manipur	Nil	Does not arise.
Tripura	Nil	Does not arise.
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Does not arise.
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands.	Nil	Does not arise.

Report on Multipurpose Tribal Blocks

1109. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Sanganna:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee headed by Dr. Elwin on the working of the various multipurpose tribal blocks has since been examined; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affair (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The report is still under examination.

Foundling Home at Daryaganj, Delhi

1110. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of babies left in the cradle outside the Foundling Home in Daryaganj, Delhi during 1960;

(b) the number of boys and girls out of them separately;

(c) the rate of survival of these babies;

(d) the number of babies that have been adopted; and

(e) the number of babies still remaining in the home?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 99.

(b) 32 boys, 67 girls.

(c) 21 per cent.

(d) The Home had 21 unadopted babies at the end of 1959. Out of these and the 21 babies who survived in 1960, 25 were adopted during 1960.

(e) 17.

Central Geophysical Institute

1111. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question

No. 2718 on the 27th April, 1960 and state:

(a) the progress made in the establishment of a Central Geophysical Institute under the Council of Scientific & **Industrial Research;**

(b) where it has been located; and

(c) the amount spent so far?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) to (c). The Government have since decided to transfer the Central Board of Geophysics (including the Geophysical Research and Oceanographic-Research Wings) to the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research. Pending this transfer, no action has been taken by the Council for the establishment of a Central Geophysical Institute.

Tube-wells in Manipur

1112. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tube-wells and their locations sunk in Manipur so far out of the Tribal Welfare Fund; and

(b) the total expenditure incurred on them?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the **Administration and** will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Criteria for Backward Classes

1113. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 709 on the 24th November, 1960 and state the further progress since made in fixing the criteria for the determination of backward classes?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): There has been no further change in the position stated earlier.

Central Forensic Science Laboratory

1114. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 711 on the 24th November, 1960 and state the further progress since made in detecting crimes with the help of insects by the Central criminal Forensic Science Laboratory?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Insects which might give a clue to the place of occurrence of a crime, the profession of the accused or the victim, the path traced by a criminal and the time of occurrence of a crime, and which may help in determining whether death is due to drowning or not, have been classified by the Central Forensic Science Laboratory. Insects found on the clothes or body of suspects or victims may also help to verify or disprove statements made by them.

Income Tax Arrears

1115. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of income-tax arears as on the 1st January, 1961 in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra (Circle-wise)?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Income Tax Assessment

1116. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the number of persons in Parbhani and Nander districts of Maharashtra who have been assessed during 1959-60 for income-tax on an annual income over thirty-thousand rupees?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The required information is as under:—

District.	No. of persons.
Parbhani.	8
Nander.	1

Punjab Government Officers in the Centre

1117. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Punjab State Government officers working in Central Government offices and the posts held by them; and

(b) the number of officers among them who belong to the I.A.S. Cadre?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) There are at present 35 officers of the Punjab Cadre of the All India Services serving under the Central Government. Of these—

3 are Secretaries,

2 are Additional Secretaries,

3 are Joint Secretaries,

4 are Deputy Secretaries, and

1 is an Under Secretary.

The remaining 22 are holding field posts.

(b) 24.

Allotment of Pig Iron to Punjab

1118. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines anl Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of pig iron allotted to Punjab during 1960-61; and

(b) the quantity actually supplied during the same period?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) With the commencement of production in the Public Sector Projects, the availability of pig iron in the country increased considerably during 1959. from 1-7-1959, the system of allotment of pig iron was, therefore, abolished. All consumers can now place orders for their full requirement either on the authorised stockists or the Iron & Steel Controller to be supplied direct from the producers.

(b) 57,507 tons (April to December, 1960).

Small Savings Scheme

1119. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount collected under the Small Savings Scheme during 1960 in Hissar and Mohindergarh districts of Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): Approximate figures of net collections in 1960 in Hissar and Mohindergarh Districts were Rs. 11,74,000 and Rs. 4,91,000 respectively.

Custom Mill for Benefication of Manganese

1120. Shri Rami Reddy: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a custom mill for the beneficiation of manganese;

(b) if so, the place of location;

(c) what is the cost and capacity of the project; and

(d) what are other details regarding the Mill?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) Pilot plant tests are under way in the laboratories of the National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur and of Indian Bureau of Mines at Nagpur for beneficiation of low grade manganese ores from different parts of the country. The question of setting up custom mills will be taken up as soon as the results become available.

(b), (c) and (d). Do not arise.

Foreigners in Iudia

1121. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners with the countries to which they belong residing in India, State-wise and Union Administration-wise; and

(b) the number out of them in Government services in States and Centre, number doing business and number having cultivable land holding?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Blackmarketing in Tyres

1122. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints were received by the Central Investigating Agency against M/s. Auto Supply Co., Delhi for blackmarketing tyres etc.;

(b) if so, whether any action was taken; and

(c) if so, the result of the enquiry?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) the allegations contained in the complaint were not such as could be investigated by the Special Police Establishment of which Central Investigating Agency is a part. The complaint was therefore forwarded to C.I.D. Branch of Delhi Police.

(c) The result of the inquiry will be ascertained and information will be laid on the Table of the house.

Protection of Students from T.B. and Leprosy

1123. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) what kinds of preventive and curative measures do Government specially take to protect the students of primary schools and universities from T.B. and Leprosy; and

(b) the nature of the programmes implemented in various States and Union Administrations with the assistance of the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). Measures regarding T.B. & leprosy are included in the School Health Services, which are administered by the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories themselves and in case of the Universities by the University authorities. The nature and scope of the Programmes differ from State to State.

Aftercare Homes in U.P.

1124. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central After-care Homes now being run in U.P.;

(b) the places where they are located;

(c) the total number of inmates in these homes; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to open any new After-care Homes?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The After Care Homes set up in States under the Centrally sponsored scheme; are known as State After Care Homes. In the State of Uttar Pradesh there are 5 such homes at Kanpur, Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut and Dehradun.

(c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

(d) A proposal to open one more State After Care Home is under consideration.

Geological Survey of Punjab

1125. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the regions in Punjab which were surveyed in 1960-61 by the Geological Survey of India; and

(b) with what results?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) The regions in Punjab which have been surveyed by the Geological Survey of India during 1960-61 so far include parts of Mahendergarh, Gurgaon, Kangra, Ambala, Hoshiarpur districts and Simla Hills.

(b) Details of the investigations are as follows:—

Mahendergarh: Large scale mapping and trenching were carried out in the Teejanvali area, Narnaul. Sulphide mineralisation (Pyrite and arsenopyrite) is noted over a strike length of 70 feet (21·3 metres) only.

Gurgaon: Investigation for superior quality of china clays and soft friable quartzites suitable for white wares and glass manufacture was continued. An area of 5 square Kilometres has been mapped during 1960-61.

Investigation of sulphide mineralisation at Nanda was completed. Few pyrite crystals were noted in shales. They are of no economic importance.

Kangra: Investigation of lead and associated metals in the Parvati Valley, Kulu sub-division was undertaken. The Uchich (silver) mine in Kulu was examined. An area of 12.8 sq. km. was covered and 71 soil samples were collected. The investigation will be continued in 1961-62. Besides, investigation of the hot springs in the Kangra district is being carried out. The springs examined are Tatwani, Kalath, Bashist, Manikaran, Khirganga and Karol (Kulu).

Simla Hills area: Examination of occurrences of lead, copper, pyrites, limestone and other minerals in Simla Hills is in progress. Plane table mapping and cleaning of the old workings have been taken up. No ore of the base metals is noted so far. 32 samples were collected for analysis.

Ambala: Geohydrological investigations in Ambala district were continued and an area of 3,350 sq km. was covered. 90 wells were canvassed and data was collected from 20 tube wells. 120 water samples were collected for analysis.

Hoshiarpur: Geohydrological investigations were continued in the district. 1,315 sq. km. of area was covered and 260 wells were measured The number of water samples collected for analysis was 103.

Scales of Pay of Teachers of Colleges and Universities in U.P.

1126. Shri Sarju Pandey: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the colleges and the Universities in Uttar Pradesh have implemented the University Grants Commission scales of pay for their teaching staff;

(b) the nature of assistance given by the Universitity Grants Commission for the purpose during 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(c) the names of colleges and Universities which have adopted the schemes;

(d) whether Central Government are going to insist upon the rest of the colleges to implement the new scales of pay; and

(e) if the reply to the part (d) above be in the negative, the reason therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (e). The necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Report of the Commissioner of S.C. and S.T.

1127. Shri Siddiah: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has submitted his report for the year 1959-60 to the Home Ministry;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) when it will be placed on the Table of the Lok Sabha?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) On 25th September, 1960.

(c) As soon as printed copies of the Report in Hindi become available.

Action on Report of the Commissioner for S.C. and S.T.

1128. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the memorandum of action taken on the various recommendations made by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes/Tribes in his report for the year 1958-59 not being placed on the Table till now; and

(b) when it will be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). It will be laid on the Table of the House when replies from all the State Governments are received.

Pre-Examination Coaching for S.C. and S.T. Students in Allahabad University

1129. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Scheduled Castes/Tribes students who were given pre-examination coaching in the Allahabad University appeared for the I.A.S. and I.P.S. examination held in October, 1960; and

(b) how many of them have been successful?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) 39.

(b) 6 candidates were successful at the written examination and were interviewed for the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. Three of these have also been declared successful. 11 candidates have qualified at the written examination for the Central Services and the Indian Police Service. Their final results are awaited.

Pre-examination coaching Centres for S.C. and S.T. in Kerala

1130. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any grants have been sanctioned to the Kerala Government to start pre-examination coaching for Scheduled Castes/Tribes, Backward Classes and others in three centres in the year 1960 61; and

(b) how many candidates of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes will be trained in each centre?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Writ Petitions in High Court of Mysore

1131. **Shri Siddiah:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many writ petitions were filed before the High Court of Mysore from 1st April, 1960 upto the 1st February, 1961 and the nature of such petitions; and

(b) how many were disposed of during the above period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Defence Production Organisation Programme

1132. **Shri Manabendra Shah:** Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the programme for Defence Production Organisation during the Second Five Year **Plan;**

(b) the achievements of the Organisation during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) the programme of the organisation for the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Production of defence stores and equipments are not planned on a Five-Year basis. This is undertaken only on firm indents from the Services which are normally placed only a year ahead of supplies required.

(b) The value of equipment manufactured in Ordnance Factories during the Second Five Year Plan period is as follows:—

	Rs. in crores
1956-57	14·08
1957-58	18·08
1958-59	19·57
1959-60	25·14
1960-61 (April to December)	19·96

During this period considerable expansion has taken place in Ordnance Factories to ensure self-sufficiency as far as possible. Cost of projects sanctioned during this period is given below year-wise:—

	Rs. crores
1956-57	·34
1957-58	·93
1958-59	1·49
1959-60	19·32
1960-61 (April 1960 to February 1961).	5·28

(c) No programme for the Third Five Year Plan period regarding actual production required is being planned as this will depend on year-to-year requirements of the Services. It is, however, anticipated that the value of production towards the end of the Third Five Year Plan period will be in the region of about Rs. 50 crores.

Police Department of Central Government

1133. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reserved quota in services for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Police Department of the Central Government has been filled up so far grade-wise;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the nature of special preference given to these castes and tribes in recruitment and appointment; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Military Training

1134. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Military trainees who received military training in various military schools and training colleges with the financial help of the States and Central Government during the Second Five Year Plan period year wise so far; and

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). The various military schools and military training establishments provide military training only to Defence Services personnel who are paid out of the Defence budget. Police personnel from various States also receive specialised training in certain establishments but they do not receive any military training.

Separate statistics of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes personnel of the Defence Services attending such courses of training at these establishments, are not maintained.

Income Tax Arrears in Rajasthan

1135. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the total amount of income tax arrears on the 1st January, 1961 in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The total amount of effective income tax arrears on 1st January. 1961 in Rajasthan was Rs. 3,61,95,000.

Arrears of Various Taxes in Rajasthan

1136. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the total arrears of Gift Tax, Wealth Tax and Expenditure Tax due from the assessees in Rajasthan on the 1st January, 1961;

(b) the period from which due; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to realise this amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). There are no effective arrears of Gift Tax and Expenditure Tax due from the assessees in Rajasthan on the 1st January, 1961.

The above information in respect of Wealth Tax is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Education of Girls in Rajasthan

1137. Shri Onkar Lal: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Central Government to the Rajasthan Government for education of girls in the State during 1960-61; and

(b) whether any new schemes have been formulated for expansion of girls' education in Rajasthan?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) A sum of Rs. 3·86 lakhs has been allocated under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'expansion of girls' education and training of women teachers' at the elementary stage during 1960-61.

(b) Yes, Sir. A new sub scheme for provision of hostel facilities in middle and secondary schools for girls has been approved and administrative approval for Rs. 1·5 lakhs has been accorded to the State Government for one institution.

भारतीय नृत्य का प्रशिक्षण

११३८. पंडित द्वा० ना० तिवारी : क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय नृत्य-कला का उचित प्रशिक्षण देने के लिये कोई योजना तथा पाठ्यक्रम तैयार किया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुमायून् कबिर) : (क) और (ख). मंत्रालय के पास कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

(ग) इस मामले का वास्ता राज्य सरकारों मे है ।

Application of Preventive Detention Act for Checking Crimes in Delhi

1139. ⎧ **Shri Rameshwar Tantia:**
⎪ **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
⎨ **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
⎪ **Shri Narayanankutty Menon:**
⎩ **Shri A. M. Tariq:**

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposal to use Preventive Detention Act to check crimes in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken in this matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No such specific proposal is under the consideration of Government. It, however, depends on the circumstances whether the Preventive Detention Act should be utilised in any particular situation.

Shortage of Coal in Andhra Pradesh

1140. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Ceramic Factory at Nellore in Andhra Pradesh has closed for want of coal; and

(b) what action Government propose to take for the transport of coal to industries in Andhra Pradesh since the Coal Controller has expressed his inability to supply coal for want of transport facilities?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The factory remained closed for sometime in November, 1960. The exact period is not known.

(b) Arrangements have been made for the movement of two block rakes on alternative Sundays from the Asansol area to South India. This will benefit primarily Andhra Pradesh and Mysore, the two States which cannot be served by the rail-*cum*-sea route. In addition, the following measures have been suggested to the Andhra Pradesh Government:

(i) They should accept a shipload of coal every now and then at Kakinada port.

(ii) The tobacco curers should be persuaded to create coal dumps which would enable coal supplies being maintained throughout the year, so that the strain on the other concumers in the tobacco curing season is, to some extent, relieved.

(iii) The industries in Andhra Pradesh should be persuaded to take coal from the Korba colliery where both the seams have now been graded and which can be used by a number of industrial units. The movement, however, should take place in block rakes.

(iv) The requirements of some of the consumers of low grade coal may be met by arranging supplies by the rail-*cum*-sea route through the port of Calcutta.

Prize Bonds Draws

1141. Shri Osman Ali Khan: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state whether Government propose to have half-yearly draw of Prize Bonds instead of quarterly as at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The terms of the issue of the Prize Bonds provide for quarterly draws and these continue to be in force.

Shortage of Coal and Soft Coke in Delhi

1142. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps to relieve the shortage of coal and soft coke in Delhi have been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). There has never been a shortage of coal and soft coke in Delhi. The procurement arrangements, however, have recently been overhauled by the Delhi administration. The quota of coal and soft coke has been increased from 1150 wagons to 1500 wagons per month and will be procured through dealer's associations approved by the Delhi Administration. The quota will be moved in block rakes and 1/6th of the quantity held as a reserve.

Fertiliser Plant at Neyveli

1143. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 940 on the 15th December, 1960 and state the further progress made so far in the setting up of a fertiliser plant at Neyveli?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Civil works connected with foundations for certain plant groups, as also the preparation of design drawings for the buildings, are in progress. Temporary water supply arrangements in the fertiliser plant area have been completed. Work on the construction of administrative buildings, canteen and workshops has commenced.

The first consignment of plant and machinery has commenced to arrive at site. The erection of the plant and machinery is expected to commence in March, 1961.

The first batch of officers who were deputed for a course of nine-months' training in Italy and West Germany is scheduled to return in March 1961.

Equipment for Oil and Natural Gas Commission

1144. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri J. B. S. Bist:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 927 on the 15th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether negotiations carried out for production of equipment needed for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) No, Sir. These are still in progress.

(b) Does not arise.

Scientific Inventions by Students of Jadavpur University

1145. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to two interesting models prepared by students of the Jadavpur University, one called "Voice Operating Door" which opens and closes at the voice of the in-coming or out-going person and the other called "Traffic Control System";

(b) whether any report has been called for in regard to their actual working; and

(c) if so, the progress made in in connection with their utilisation?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These models were prepared according to principles that are well known and already in use in some countries.

(c) A copy of the Souvenir published by the Jadavpur University on the occasion of the 9th Annual Exhibition which gives particulars *inter alia* of the models in question has just been received from the Jadavpur University, and is being referred to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research for necessary action.

Rationalisation of Banks

1146. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state the steps being taken for encouraging and strengthening the growth of small banks in order to enable them to make their contribution towards the development of the country?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The requirements as to minimum paid-up capital as laid down in the Banking Companies Act are fairly low. Certain basic facilities such as arrangements for the safe custody of cash and other articles, provision of financial assistance in case of need, and remittance facilities on easier terms have also been provided, mainly through the expansion of the state-associated sector of banking. The smaller banks are also exempt from the provisions of the inter-bank agreement regarding interest rates. No further steps specifically for the encouragement of such banks seem to be necessary at this stage.

Archaeological Find at Eran (Madhya Pradesh)

1147. **Shri Raghubir Singh:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research**

and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Maurayan period die was found by the Saugar University Archaeological department at Eran in the eastern Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what light it throws on history of India?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Beyond the fact that the inscription is said to be written in the Brahmi character of the Maurayan period and that it refers to a King named Idaguta (Indragupta) it is not possible at present to say any more with regard to its historical importance.

Crimes in Union Territories

1148. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state in how many Union territories the crime is on the increase and the reason of such increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): There was a slight increase in the volume of crime during 1960 in the Union Territories of Himachal Pradesh, Tripura and Andaman & Nicobar Islands as compared with the figures for 1959. Manipur also recorded a small increase due largely to tribal disputes and the agitation for the establishment of a Legislative Assembly in the Territory. There was a slight decrease in the total volume of crime in Delhi.

Phonetograph

1149. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a phonetograph, a machine which types to dictation in phonetic script, has been invented by a Swiss Scientist as is disclosed by the Swiss Trade Commissioner of Bombay; and

(b) if so, whether Government are trying to get advantage of the invention?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) Apart from the newspaper report, Government have no information on the subject, at present.

(b) This will be considered when more details are available.

Power Supply for Steel Industry

1150. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Industry in the country is suffering from shortage of power supply;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) whether the revised allocation for power in the Third Five Year Plan is considered sufficient to increase power supply to the requisite level?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b). No Sir. There has however been a shortfall in supplies from the Damodar Valley Corporation to the Tata Iron and Steel Works which is made good by the steel works continuing to operate some of its old power plants which would have been, otherwise, discarded.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Viscounts

1151. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. R. Krishna: }

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased tod state:

(a) whether Vickers Armstrong, manufacturers of the Viscount Aircraft, have advised operators of some of their aircrafts to check up the same;

(b) if so, whether they have indicated some latent defect in the aircraft; and

(c) how many such aircrafts are in use in the Indian Air Force?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes Sir, in one.

(c) Two.

Land Acquired by Government in Tripura

1152. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the acreage of ploughable, arable and plain land acquired by Government in Tripura and sold to individuals for building homestead, digging pons, constructing industrial institutes, brick-making and road construction etc. during First Year Plan and Second Five Year Plan periods; and

(b) what is the approximate acreage that is likely to be utilised for the purposes mentioned above during the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Time and labour spent in collecting the information are not commensurate with the results thereof.

Indian Bureau of Mines

1153. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) the important achievements of Indian Bureau of Mines during the last three years;

(b) the benefit to India from the aforesaid achievements;

(c) how many drilling power rigs are possessed by the Department and how many more are to be acquired in the near future; and

(d) whether some of them are most modern ones?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). The important achievements of the Indian Bureau of Mines during the last three years and the benefits accruing therefrom are briefly as under:—

(i) Improvements in mining technique, adoption of efficient methods of exploitation, systematic and scientific development of mines, elimination of waste and exploitation of marginal grades of ores and minerals as a result of advice tendered by the Indian Bureau of Mines to the various mine owners. The country's mineral resources are being better exploited and utilised as a result of the Bureau's above-mentioned activities.

(ii) Beneficiation of low grade ores and minerals. This has lead to increase in the value of mineral production.

(iii) Detailed exploration for various minerals, like coal, iron ore, copper ore, pyrites and magnesite. The Bureau has proved substantial reserves as indicated below:—

Coal	910	million metric tonnes
Iron ore	175.3	million metric tonnes
Copper ore	28.85	million metric tonnos
Pyrites	76.20	million metric tonnes
Magnesite	12.00	million metric tonnes

As a result thereof, it has been possible to frame schemes for actual mining of the various minerals with a view to actual production of these much needed minerals to meet the country's increasing needs of these minerals and as well for export.

(iv) Systematic collection, compilation and publication and dissemination of mineral statistics. These are an authentic source of comprehensive information relating to indigenous mineral production, export and import etc.

(v) Advising Central and State Governments in all matters relating to minerals so as to help in the formulation of a proper mineral policy.

(c) The Bureau has at present 86 drilling units and 86 more are proposed to be acquired during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(d) All are modern rigs.

Archaeological Excavations at Aswan Dam Site

1154. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Mission contacted other bodies to whom sites have been assigned for excavations at Aswan;

(b) whether these bodies have been sponsored by their respective Governments or learned bodies;

(c) if so, which are the Government and learned bodies taking part in the excavations; and

(d) whether this Mission has availed itself of this opportunity of a visit to Aswan for ascertaining broadly the nature and type of problems taken up by these bodies?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Archaeological Excavations at Aswan Dam Site

1155. **Shri Narasimhan:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the area set apart by the Egyptian Government for excavations at Aswan by the Indian Mission;

(b) the nature of the archaeological problems presented by this assignment;

(c) the nature of the problems which the mission had kept before it when it volunteered to take up the work of excavation; and

(d) the expenses incurred so far in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No area has so far been sent apart by the Egyptian Government for excavations in Nubia by the Indian Mission.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The mission has informed the Egyptian Government that it would prefer to excavate a pre-Dynastic site. If such a site was not available, the mission would be willing to take up a Dynastic site.

(d) Rs. 5,762·90 nP.

Departmental Proceedings Against Government Employees

1156. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees in various departments who are facing departmental proceedings as a result of their participation in the strike of July, 1960;

(b) number who are still suspended; and

(c) number reinstated during the period from 24th December, 1960 to 13th February, 1961?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 380, as on the 20th February, 1961.

(b) 357, as on the 20th February, 1961.

(c) Information for the specific period is not available; but 3805 persons had been taken back in service by the 20th February, 1961 after their dismissal, removal or discharge from service.

Sanction of Japanese Loan to Private Sector

1157. { **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Natawani:

Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 467 on the 21st November, 1960 and state:

(a) how are the Japanese loans sanctioned to private sector, that is, whether against rupee payment or against any other security;

(b) whether Government give any guarantee; and

(c) the names of the private sector industries to whom these loans have been given?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) For imports by the private sector industries approved for financing under the 18 billion Yen Credit from the Export-Import Bank of Japan, it is the Government of India who enter into loan agreements with the Export-Import Bank, as the loan is to the Government of India and not to the private sector importers. The procedure agreed upon for the operation of this credit provides that payments for imports under each loan covered by the credit are to be made by the Export-Import Bank direct to the Japanese suppliers on specified dates by debit to the Government of India's loan account on receipt of a letter of authorisation from the Government of India. Under the conditions of the relevant import licences the private sector importers concerned are required to make cash payments in rupees to Government about the time payments fall due to be made to the suppliers by the Export-Import Bank. To ensure such timely cash payments, the private importers are required to furnish a bank guarantee or suitable security to Government.

(b) No guarantee is required to be given by Government, as the credit is to the Government of India and Government only make the necessary exchange available to the private importers on cash payment in rupees.

(c) Shipping, rayon, paper, power and textile industries have been the main beneficiaries under this credit.

H.A.L.

1158. { **Shri Rajeshwar Patel:**
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the actual production in Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. during 1958-59 both in value and in units; and

(b) how did it compare with previous years?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Rs. 697·53 lakhs. It is not in the public interest to give the details of production unit-wise.

(b) The value of production was Rs. 504.98 lakhs in 1956-57 and Rs. 608.24 lakhs in 1957-58.

Crime Situation in Delhi

1159. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri S. N. Ranaul:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of murder, stabbing, suicide, burglaries and riots registered in Delhi during 1960 separately;

(b) the comparative figures for the year 1959;

(c) the number of cases out of these in which the culprits were arrested and of those in which no arrests could be made;

(d) the number who were convicted and acquitted out of those arrested;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the number of registered *goondas* has increased;

(f) the number of *goondas* arrested during the last six months; and

(g) the steps taken to eliminate *goondaism* in Delhi?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d). The required information is laid on the Table in two statements. [*See* Appendix II, annexure, No. 52].

(e) The number of bad characters registered with the police has slightly increased during 1960.

(f) 250 registered bad characters were arrested from August 1960 to January 1961 under the Excise Act, Opium Act, Arms Act, Sections 107, 109 and 110 Cr. P.C., Section 160 I.P.C. and the U.P. Entertainments Act (as extended to Delhi).

(g) The police are carrying out intensive patrols all over the city and are maintaining vigilance.

Census

1160. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some States have requested the Government of India that the enumeration of mother-tongue for the purposes of the coming decennial census should be dispensed with;

(b) if so full details of the requests;

(c) the names of the States which made the request; and

(d) the Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The Governments of Assam, Maharashtra, Mysore and Punjab suggested that the enumeration of mother-tongue might be abandoned in 1961 Census, as there might be difficulties in its enumeration and even breaches of peace might occur in certain areas in these States.

(d) The question on mother-tongue has been an important feature of the Indian Census tradition since 1872 and to drop it from all-India Census would have involved a departure from normal international practice. It was, therefore, decided to conduct the Census of mother-tongue at the 1961 Census as in the Past Censuses.

High Court Judges

1161. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chief Ministers of Indian States met Home Minister of Union in connection with the thirty-three per cent Judges of the high courts of States being recruited from outside the Province; and

(b) if so, the result of discussion?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The question of implementing the recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission that one-third the number of Judges in a High Court should be from outside the State concerned was one of the matters considered at a meeting of Chief Ministers held by the Home Minister on the 13th January, 1961.

(b) It was felt that the preparation of an all-India panel of persons considered suitable for appointment as High Court Judges would be useful for the purpose of implementing this recommendation of the States Reorganisation Commission. The Chief Ministers of States from whom panels had not yet been received were accordingly requested to take up the matter with their Chief Justices and expedite the recommendations of the State Government.

Trainees in Steel Plants

1162. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the trainees who had been trained in foreign countries have been absorbed in the steel plants; and

(b) whether any of them have proved to be incompetent for promotion as foreman?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) The trainees who are sent abroad by Hindustan Steel Limited are their own employees and on successful completion of training, are absorbed in the steel plants. There is, therefore, no question of any trainee, who has completed his training remaining unemployed.

(b) Promotions to higher posts, such as foremen, are made from time to time on the basis of merit and experience.

ग्रामों के पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन

११६३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के गांवों में स्थित पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक कार्यान्वित हो जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पांच पुलिस थानों में से एक में टेलीफोन पहले से ही है । शेष चार पुलिस थानों में टेलीफोन लगाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है ।

Scheme for Subsidised food in Delhi University

1164. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi University has under consideration a scheme for supply of subsidised food to non-resident students;

(b) if so, important features of the scheme;

(c) whether Government have to contribute to any extent; and

(d) if so, the nature of such financial contribution?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No. However, at the instance of the University Grants Commission, the University of Delhi had submitted to the Commission in May 1957 a scheme for establishment of a "Students' Home" for day scholars which included provision for inexpensive meals at controlled prices on a no-profit basis. The University was not, however, selected by the Commission for the implementation of this scheme.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

विदेशों को दी जाने वाली पेंशनें

११६५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय कितनी राशि प्रतिवर्ष विदेशों को पेंशन ([illegible]) की अदायगी के लिए दिया जाता है ; और

(ख) इस में कितना विदेशी मुद्रा में तथा कितना भारतीय मुद्रा में अदा करना पड़ रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) और (ख). माननीय सदस्य शायद यह जानना चाहते हैं कि विदेशों में रहने वाले पेंशनरों को भारतसरकार ने पेंशनों के रूप में कितनी रकम अदा की है । सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Small Savings Securities

1166. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was premature encashment of small savings securities during the period from 1st April, 1959 to 31st March, 1960;

(b) if so, the details thereof in relation to the gross collection under various heads; and

(c) what steps are being contemplated to make the small savings more attractive?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Excluding Annuity Certificates where the capital is repaid along with interest in monthly instalments, the National Plan Savings Certificates and the Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates can be encashed any time after the initial lock-up period of one year, the yield increasing with the period for which they are held. Consequently, the sale and encashment of these Certificates goes on continuously. Complete record of premature encashments is not available. The figures of gross collections and net collections during the year 1959-60 are, however, as follows:—

National Plan Savings Certificates.		Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates.	
Gross Collection.	Net Collection.	Gross Collection.	Net Collection.
Rs. 83.25 crores.	Rs. 68.90 crores.	Rs. 10.64 crores.	Rs. 10.29 crores.

(c) Development of Small Savings movement is kept under constant review and every effort is made to make the schemes more attractive. Among the measures taken recently, mention may be made of:—

1. Introduction of Cumulative time Deposit, Pay Roll Savings and Prize Bonds Schemes.
2. Introduction of a new Annuity Centrificate of the denomination of Rs. 1330.
3. Introduction of the facility of nomination for payment of dues in the event of the death of the holder, without production of legal proof or title.
4. Payment of post-maturity interest at 3½ per cent. per year on Savings Certificates.
5. Increase in maximum limits of investments by certain types of institutional investors.
6. Sale of Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates through Authorised Agents on commission.

Issue of Capital to Public

1167. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) the details of applications received by Government for issue of capital to the Public during the period from 1st April, 1959 to the 31st March, 1960 industry-wise;

(b) the details of the sanction issued to them with or without any conditions attached to the issue; and

(c) the points which weighed with Government for insisting on incorporation of necessary conditions in the issue?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). A statement showing the applications received during the period from 1-4-59to 31-3|1960 and consents given with or without any conditions attached to the issue, or kept pending, together with a statement enumerating the standard conditions imposed in all consent orders and certain special conditions imposed in appropriate cases, indicating the reasons for imposing such conditions, is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 53].

Issue of Right Shares

1168. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned all the applications received by it for the issue of right shares during the last two years;

(b) if so, the amount for which these applications were so received; and

(c) amount of the approved applications?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c). The applications received during the years 1959 and 1960 for the issue of right shares involved an amount of Rs. 70.58 crores and Rs. 129.89 crores out of which issues of capital for Rs. 68.8 crores and Rs. 116.79 crores respectively were approved upto the end of February, 1961.

Film Finance Corporation

1169. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Film Finance Corporation has commenced its operation to finance the needs of the industry; and

(b) if so, the details of the accommodation granted at present?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Eleven applications for loans received by the Corporation are under consideration. No loans have been sanctioned yet.

Coal Washeries

1170. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a programme for the development and establishment of coal washeries under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, how many new washeries are proposed to be set up and where and which washeries are proposed to be developed and to what extent; and

(c) what will be the cost of setting up/developing each washery and what will be the total cost of the scheme?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes.

(b) It is proposed to set up new washeries for coking coal at three places and to expand the capacity of three coking coal washeries, existing or under projection, during the III Plan, as under:—

New Washeries	Intake capacity in terms of raw coal
	million tons/year
1. Kathara .	3·0
2. Karanpura . .	3·5
3. Sutikdih-Sudamdih . .	3·0

Expansion of washeries, existing or under projection.	Intake capacity in million tons/year.	
	Initial	Additional
1. Dugda	2·4	2·4
2. Bhojudih .	1·2	0·8
3. Durgapur (Integral part of Steel Works)	1·5	1·2

In addition, washeries are also contemplated for non-coking coal, but this question is still under examination.

(c) There is a provision of Rs. 17 crores for additional washing capacity for coking coal in the III Plan. It is too early to furnish any precise estimate of the cost of setting up or developing each washery.

Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling

1171. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri P. C. Barooah:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Committee which was set up by the All India Council of Sports in connection with expansion and development of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling has submitted its report;

(b) if so, its main recommendations; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). The All India Council of Sports did not appoint a Committee specifically for the expansion and development of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling. A Committee was, however, set up by the Council to study all aspects of Mountaineering as a sport and to suggest measures which should be taken for its promotion. This Committee *inter alia* recommended that the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute at Darjeeling should be developed as an important agency for furthering mountaineering as a sport in the country and for this purpose it should have necessary equipment. The Committee authorized its Chairman to assess requirements.

(c) Recommendations of the Chairman of the Committee are still awaited.

पटना में कोयला सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राज्यीय कान्फ्रेंस

११७२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बिहार, बंगाल, उड़ीसा और मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों के प्रतिनिधियों और कोयला खानों तथा मजदूर संघों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक संयुक्त कान्फ्रेंस जनवरी, १९६१ में पटना में हुई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोयले का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए उक्त बैठक में क्या ठोस योजना बनाई गई; और

(ग) इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार कितना सहयोग देगी ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) जनवरी, १९६१ में पटना में बिहार, पश्चिमी बंगाल, उड़ीसा तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्यों के प्रतिनिधियों की एक अन्तर्राज्यीय कान्फ्रेंस हुई। कोयला खनन से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले हितार्थियों या श्रम संघों के प्रतिनिधि उपस्थित नहीं थे।

(ख) ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई थी। राज्यों से सम्बन्धित सामान्य हितों के कई अन्य प्रश्नों पर वार्ता हुई।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sir Saiyed Ahmed's House at Aligarh

1173. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have paid some amount to Aligarh University to restore the house of Sir Saiyed Ahmed Khan, founder of Aligarh University and Muslim League;

(b) if so, the total amount paid therefor; and

(c) the reasons of paying this amount?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c). The University Grants Commission have paid a sum of Rs. 1,62,702/- to the Aligarh Muslim University for the purchase of the evacuee property known as "Sir Syed House" from the Union Ministry of Rehabilitation with a view to consolidating the campus area of the University and for the use of the land for construction of staff quarters etc.

Aid to Sarvodaya Kendras

1174. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are giving financial aid to Sarvodaya Kendras; and

(b) if so, the amount given during 1959-60 and 1960-61?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not give any direct financial aid to Sarvodaya Kendras, but the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, extend some assistance to these Kendras through the State Khadi & Village Industries Board and registered institutions. This information is being collected and will be submitted to the House in due course.

Preservation of Jail in Andamans as Historical Monument

1175. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a proposal about the preservation of the Jail of Andamans as a historical monument where Veer V. D. Savarkar and other revolutionaries were imprisoned; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) The building of the Cellular Jail in Andamans has been condemned as unsafe for human habitation and needs to be dismentled. However, the Central Tower of the Jail is being preserved as a memorial and it is intended to put plaques to commemorate the sufferings of Indian patriots, who were imprisoned there.

Oil survey in South India

1176. **Shri S. A. Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start new oil explorations in South India other than the Cauvery basin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya): (a) and (b). Geological and gravity surveys are being carried out in the Godavari basin of east coast.

Arrest of a Chinese Couple for Overstay

1177. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Chinese couple was arrested on the 24th January, 1961 by Calcutta Police for overstaying in alleged violation of the orders served on them to leave this country;

(b) whether it is a fact that West Bengal Government had ordered them to leave India in last August, 1960; and

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in taking action against them?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The foreigners were served with notices to leave India within 90 days on the 30th August 1960. On the expiry of the notice period, necessary steps were taken by the State Government to launch a prosecution against them. They have since left India.

National and per capita Income of Colombo Plan Countries

1178. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) names of the Colombo Plan countries which have reported the highest rates of increase in absolute income and per capita income levels;

(b) the names of five countries having the highest rates in order of merit giving the actual increase in national income and per capita income during the last 4 or 5 years; and

(c) the position of India in relation to other countries in the Colombo group as regards increase in national income and per capita income?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Among the countries of the Colombo Plan region for which information is available, Japan showed the highest rates of increase both in absolute and per capita incomes between 1953 and 1958.

(b) A statement showing the increase in national and per capita product of the five countries showing the highest increase (among the countries for which information is available) between 1953 and 1958 is given below:

	Indices of per capita Product : 1958 (At Constant Prices) 1953=100	Indices of Total Product : 1958 (At Constant Prices) 1953=100
	(1)	(2)
Israel	153	185
Venezuela	152	176
Austria	140	141
West Germany	131	139
Greece	131	138

It should be mentioned that comparisons of national income data are frought with many limitations, particularly because of differences in bases regarding estimates of population and of the annual increase in population.

(c) In the case of India, national income at constant prices increased by 17 per cent. between 1953-54 and 1958 59; per capita income increased by 9 per cent during the same period. Comparable figures during the same period are:

	Percentage increase in national income	Percentage increase in per capita income
Japan	33	27
Phillipines	29	14
Burma	18	12
Ceylon	15	2

Metal Components of Coins

1179. Shri Kalika Singh: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the different proportions of different types of metal components in a rupee, fifty naye paise, twenty-five naye paise, ten naye paise, five naye paise, two naye paise and one naya paisa coins at present, giving indications of any change in the proportions, if any, which took place recently;

(b) whether counterfeit coins have come in the market in large number and if so, which of the coins is most affected by counterfeit currency;

(c) what is the surest way of differentiating counterfeit currency from genuine ones; and

(d) the total number of coins of all denominations issued up till now?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) The metal compositions of the coins of different denominations in the decimal series are given below. No change has been introduced in these metal compositions since they were announced in May, 1956:

Denomination of coins	Metal Composition
100 nP 50 nP 25 nP	Pure nickel.
10 nP 5 nP 2 nP	Cupro-nickel (75 % Copper and 25% nickel).
1 nP	Bronze (97% Copper, 2½% Zinc and ½% Tin).

(b) Government have no reason to believe that large numbers of counterfeit decimal coins have been put into circulation.

(c) There is no single conclusive test for differentiating a counterfeit coin from a genuine one; but a counterfeit coin is likely to differ from a genuine one in certain important characteristics such as its ring, appearance, weight, evenness of thickness, clarity, sharpness and uniformity of its letters and figures.

(d) The statistics available so far indicate that about 325 crores of pieces of decimal coins of all denominations have been put into circulation upto the end of October, 1960.

Indian citizenship for Prof. Haldane

1180. { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Prof. J. B. S. Haldane has requested the Government of India to grant him Indian citizenship; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). Prof. J. B. S. Haldane had expressed in August last a desire to become an Indian citizen. He was advised to make an application in the form prescribed under the Citizenship Rules, 1956. His application is still awaited.

Brig. Rikhy

1181. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Brig. Inderjit Rikhy, Military Adviser to Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, is being relieved from the service in the Congo; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

१९६१ के गण राज्य दिवस पर यातायात व्यवस्था

११८२. श्री खुशवक्त राय : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १९६१ में गणतन्त्र दिवस परेड के लिये जो यातायात के प्रबन्ध किये गये थे वह सब ही ठप्प हो गये थे; और

(ख) क्या इसका कारण यह था कि कार पार्क लेबल बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दिये गये थे और कार पार्क के लिये जो स्थान नियत किये गये थे उनमें इतनी गाड़ियों के ठहरने का स्थान न था ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Revision of Pension Rules

1183. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government Pensioners Association of West Bengal submitted a memorandum to Government of India demanding revision of pension rules etc.

(b) what was their specific demand; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two memoranda, one in 1959 and another in 1960, were received from the Government Pensioners Association, West Bengal and contained various demands which are indicated below:—

(1) Grant of dearness allowance to pensioners on the same scale as is being paid to the serving personnel.

(2) Payment of temporary increase in pensions at a higher rate.

(3) Restoration of commuted portion of pension.

(4) Fixation of minimum pension.

(5) Exemption of pensions from income-tax.

(6) Uniformity in the Central and State Government pension rules.

(7) Grant of medical facilities to pensioners.

(8) Enhancement of pensions on the basis of U.K. Government etc. pension schemes.

(9) Utilisation of the experience of the pensioners for national service.

(c) All the demands enumerated in Part (b) above have been fully considered by the Government of India, and they have not found it possible to accept any of them.

समुद्र सीमा शुल्क एक्ट का संशोधन

११८४. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार समुद्र सीमाशुल्क एक्ट में संशोधन करने जा रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्तावित क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) (क) और (ख). इस सवाल पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Blockade on Khordak River in Manipur

1185. **Shri L. Achaw Singh**: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Khordak river beyond Loktak Lake approaching Imphal river for a length of 5 miles has been blocked by water hyacinth at Nongmaikhong; and

(b) whether Government have offered any help to villagers who have applied for it for clearing the blockade?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Holiday Advances to Central Government Employees

1186. **Shri Muhammed Elias**: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give advance to the Central Government Employees on eve of important holidays; and

(b) if so, what could be the amount?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member has in mind the advances granted to non-gazetted Central Government employees on the eve of important *festivals*. According to the existing orders on the subject, such employees in receipt of basic pay of Rs. 375 p.m. under the Central Civil Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1960 (or Rs. 300 p.m. in the pre-revised scales) may be granted on the eve of any one festival occasion in a calendar year an advance of Rs 75 or one month's basic pay, whichever is less.

Refugees from Assam

1187. **Shri Bimal Ghose:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bengali speaking refugees who have come away from Assam to Bengal on account of the language disturbances in Assam;

(b) the number who have returned to Assam upto date;

(c) the assistance offered by Government of India for the rehabilitation of these refugees;

(d) whether the Government of West Bengal have made any representation to the Government of India in the matter of their rehabilitation; and

(e) if so, the nature of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Government of West Bengal, 62,413 persons had come to that State from Assam upto 19th January, 1961, of whom 5,406 have returned to Assam upto 20th February, 1961.

(c) in order to facilitate the return to Assam of the *bona fide* refugee families who are still accommodated in camps in West Bengal, the Government of India have accepted the liability to provide the railway or bus fare to the families to go to Assam, their incidental expenses on the journey and a small allowance for 15 days;

(d) and (e). As stated by Minister of Finance in reply to starred question No. 369 on 28th February, 1961, a request has been received from the Government of West Bengal that a part, if not the whole, of the expenditure incurred by that Government in looking after the persons who had migrated to West Bengal from Assam in connection with the July disturbances in the latter State should be met by the Central Government. This request is under the consideration of the Government of India.

Arrears in Courts

1188. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2478 on the 9th September, 1960 and state:

(a) the latest figures of arrears in High Courts;

(b) whether arrears of cases relating to writs from a formidable proportion of the arrears; and

(c) if so, the proportion in terms of percentages, if available?

The Minister of State in the Ministry to Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar): (a) to (c). A statement showing the position as on 31st December, 1960 is laid on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 54].

Currency Expansion

1189. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) the indices of currency expansion in India year-wise from 1955 till 1960 assuming 100 as the index for 1948;

(b) the total expansion of currency in 1960 over the year 1955 giving actual figures in rupees;

(c) the effect of expansion on the market; and

(d) whether further expansion will go on at the rate indicated over the last five years; if so, why?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Figures of currency in circulation comparable with present figures are available from the end of the fiscal year 1958-59 only. Taking 100 as the index for the last Friday of 1948-49, the indices of currency with the public from 1955 to 1960 work out as follows:

Last Friday of	Index Numbers
1955	105
1956	113
1957	116
1958	122
1959	133
1960	145

(b) Total expansion of currency between the last Friday of 1955 and that of 1960 has been placed at about Rs. 513 crores.

(c) It is not possible to isolate the effect of currency expansion on the market from that of other factors such as trends in production, savings and investment etc.

(d) It is not possible to estimate this in advance.

Census of Nepali-Speaking Population In Darjeeling

1190. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only Brahmans, Chhetris, Kamis and Damais among the hill tribes living in Darjeeling District (West Bengal) were included as Nepali-speaking in the last census;

(b) whether other castes speaking Nepali were not included;

(c) if that is the reason for the big drop in the Nepali-speaking population between the census of 1941 and 1951;

(d) whether in this census instructions have been given to include the Rais, Tamangs, Mangars, Gurungs, Newars, etc. as Nepali-speaking; and

(e) if not, in what other way it is proposed to record a fair census of Nepali-speaking people?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) No; any person who declared his mother-tongue as Napali was recorded as Nepali-speaking, irrespective of the caste to which he belonged.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Language statistics were not compiled at 1941 census. No question arises therefore of there being drop in the figures of Nepali speaking persons between the census of 1941 and 1951.

(d) and (e). Enumerators have been instructed to write the mother-tongue in full, including dialect, as returned by the person enumerated. Mother-tongue has been defined as "language spoken in childhood by the person's mother to the person or mainly spoken in the household."

Commissioner for S.C. & S.T.

1191. { **Shri Wodeyar:**
Shri Agadi:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under contemplation of Government regarding reorganisation of the Organisation of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the scheme;

(c) whether it is a fact that the term of office of the persent incumbent of the post of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been extended;

(d) if so, for what period;

(e) what is the age of the present post; and

(f) how long he has been in this post; and

(g) what are the reasons for giving him an extension?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b). Yes;

since the matter is still under consideration, no details can be given at this stage.

(c) & (d). The present incombent has been given extension upto 17th November 1961.

(e) 63 years.

(f) Since November 1950.

(g) His suitability for the office.

Crimes in Tripura

1192. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) total number of crimes committed in Tripura during 1957-58, 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) number of cases in which criminals have been detected and arrested during the above period;

(c) the number of cases in which they have been punished by Court;

(d) the number of crimes in Pakistan border areas; and

(e) whether such crimes are on the increase?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

1957-58.	1902
1958-59.	2507
1959-60.	2865
1960-61.	2604

(Upto January 1961).

(b)	Cases Detected	Criminals Arrested
1957-58	457	987
1958-59	725	2243
1959-60	686	1374
1960-61	717	1243

(Upto January 1961)

(c)	Number of Cases	No of criminals Punished
1957-58	240	334
1958-59	280	375
1959-60	266	334
1960-61	152	190

(Upto January, 1961)

(d)

1957-58.	212
1958-59.	356
1959-60.	495
1960-61.	369

(Upto January, 1961).

(e) Yes.

Co-operative Housing Societies in India

1193. { **Shri M. B. Thakore:**
Shri K. U. Parmar:

Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) how many Co-operative Housing Societies have been registered so far with the Delhi Administration;

(b) how many of them have been given land;

(c) what steps are being taken to expedite the process of giving land to the remaining Cooperative Societies; and

(d) when is the Delhi Administration going to release the land freezed by it and the reason for the delay so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 256 Societies were registered upto 21st November, 1960.

(b) Six.

(c) and (d). The policy to be adopted in regard to aquisition, development and allotment of land in Delhi is under consideration. The question of allotment of land to the Co-operative Housing Societies and other connected matters are also under consideration along with the general question.

Staff of Indian Museum, Calcutta

1194. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the staff of the Indian Museum Calcutta, recently complained of non-payment of several months' salaries to them; and

(b) whether the complaint has been investigated and the arrears of salary have been paid up?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Asiatic Society

1195. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will be Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of annual grant made to the Asiatic Society for the specific purpose of preservation, purchase and cataloguing of old books, manuscripts, etc;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Asiatic Society's rare collection of documents is in danger of being spoilt by insects; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to meet this danger?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) to (c). Rs. 5,000 (per annum from 1953-54 to 1959-60. As the major danger to the assets of the Society is from lack of suitable accommodation, the Government of India have paid during 1959-60 and 1960-61 Rs. 7,00,000|- to the Society for the construction of a new building for better housing of rare manuscripts and other valuable collections of the Society.

Coal Mining in Third Five Year Plan

1196. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations had been going on between Indian Government and the U.S. Development Loan Fund Authorities seeking assistance for the coal mining programme in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, how much loan assistance was sought for, and in what form?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Coal Mining Programme

1197 Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Steel, Mines and Fuel** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India had taken up the question of technical assistance|collaboration with U.K., France and East and West Germany for implementing the coal mining programme under the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) and (b) Foreign technical assistance is being sought in respect of certain difficult aspects of open cast and underground mining, erection and maintenance of central workshops and washeries, *inter alia*, form the U.S.A. U.K., France and West Germany. Certain offers have been received from these countries and these are in various stages of consideration. It will be sometime yet before final decisions are taken as to the scope and mode of assistance to be availed of from each of these countries.

Survey of Indian Monkeys

1198. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that four Japanese Anthropoid experts are to undertake a joint survey of Indian monkeys with Indian Scientists from Mysore University;

(b) if so, whether the Central Government's approval was sought in the matter;

(c) whether the survey has begun;

(d) what is the purpose of the survey; and

(e) what regions are to be surveyed.

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) No, Sir; but four Japanese primatologists are to undertake such survey.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The purpose of the survey is to study the habits and behaviours of monkeys in Mysore State with a view to work out the natural history of the virus of Kyasanur Forest Disease, which has been found in recent years to affect both human beings and monkeys in Shimoga District of Mysore State. It is hoped that this survey will stimulate development of the study of ecology and ethology of monkeys in India.

(e) Hubli Sirsi area in Mysore to begin with.

Political Sufferers in Punjab

1199. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of relief or aid given to political sufferers in Punjab by the Central Government per annum;

(b) the number of political sufferers in Punjab State who are getting such help per annum; and

(c) the number of cases under consideration of the Central Government?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 55].

(c) Nil.

दिल्ली की अदालतों में हिन्दी के फार्म

१२००. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली की अदालतों में प्रयोग में आने वाले कितने फार्मों का अब तक हिन्दी अनुवाद किया जा चुका है और कितनों का इस समय हो रहा है; और

(ख) अब तक कितने फार्म हिन्दी में छप चुके हैं और कितने अभी तक छपने के लिये प्रेस में पड़े हुए हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). अब तक दिल्ली प्रशासन ने सम्मन तथा नोटिस सम्बन्धी तीन फ़ार्मों का हिन्दी अनुवाद कराया है। पंजाब उच्च न्यायालय की अनुमति प्राप्त होने पर इन फार्मों को छपाया जायेगा।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के पदाधिकारियों का सम्मेलनो में भाग लेना

१२०१. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में दिल्ली प्रशासन के कितने पदाधिकारियों को सम्मेलनों में सम्मिलित होने के लिये तथा अन्य राजकीय कार्यों के लिये अन्य राज्यों में भेजा गया; और

(ख) इन पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों के दौरे

१२०२. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** :
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के कर्मचारियों द्वारा १९६०–६१ में कितने दौरे किये गये; और

(ख) उनको भत्ते देने पर कितना धन व्यय किया गया ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित

की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली में सोफ्ट कोक का मूल्य

१२०३. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :**
श्री भक्त दर्शन :

क्या इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि फरवरी, १९६१ में दिल्ली में धुआं रहित पत्थर के कोयले (सौफ्ट कोक) के दाम निर्धारित मूल्य से अधिक रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस विषय में दिल्ली प्रशासन द्वारा किये गये प्रयत्नों का ब्योरा क्या है ?

इस्पात, खान और ईंधन मंत्री (सरदार स्वर्ण सिंह) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के पास कोई शिकायत नहीं आई है ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में पोस्त की खेती

१२०४. **श्री सरजू पाण्डेय** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में इस वर्ष कितने एकड़ भूमि में पोस्त की खेती करने की मंजूरी दी गई;

(ख) जितने एकड़ की मंजूरी दी गई थी क्या उस सारे क्षेत्र में खेती की गई थी;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) अगले वर्ष पोस्त की खेती के लिये कितने एकड़ भूमि की मंजूरी दी जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) : (क) ३४,०६२ एकड़ ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जिन नये जिलों में पोस्त की खेती की इजाजत दी गयी है उनके ज्यादातर काश्तकारों ने पोस्त की खेती के लिए उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की मंजूरी का एलान किये जाने से पहले ही, आलू की खेती करने के लिए बीज खरीद लिये थे और इसीलिए वे पोस्त की खेती न कर सके ।

(घ) अभी तक इसका फैसला नहीं हुआ ।

मध्य प्रदेश में डिग्री कालेज

१२०५. **श्री रा० च० शर्मा** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय मध्य प्रदेश में कितने डिग्री कालेज हैं;

(ख) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने इन कालेजों को अनुदान स्वीकृत किये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो गत वर्ष और चालू वर्ष में कितना-कितना अनुदान दिया गया ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) ११४ ।

(ख) और (ग). १९५९–६० और १९६०–६१ में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान कमीशन ने ४,९३,३९८ रुपये और ४९ नये पैसे की राशि ३३ डिग्री कालेजों को दी ।

Historical Relics in Sibsagar

1206. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the two historical relics in Sibsagar in Assam "Rang-ghar" and "Karang-ghar" are being properly maintained and looked after;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on their maintenance during each of the last three years; and

(c) what personnel are employed for their maintenance?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) Rang-ghar Pavillion.

1957-58	Rs. 1,089
1958-59.	Rs. 3,365
1959-60.	Rs. 448

(ii) Karang-ghar Palace.

1957-58.	Rs. 2,089
1958-59.	Rs. 2,519
1959-60.	Rs. 2,453

(c) The sub-circle staff, i.e., Conservation Assistant and Foreman and one monument Attendant.

Primary Teachers in Orissa

1207. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has requested for financial assistance for increasing the dearness allowance to the Primary teachers in Orissa during 1961-62;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether this request has been considered by now; and

(d) if so, to what effect?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No such request has been received as yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Students of Himachal Pradesh

1208. { **Shri S. N. Ramul:**
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the students who were recommended admission by the Himachal Pradesh Government against their own quota of reservations in educational or technical institutions in other States without awarding the students any scholarship, are now being asked to furnish an undertaking to the Administration to serve them for 3 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the student who is not agreeable to give the above undertaking, is demanded to pay a sum of Rs. 3,000 in lieu thereof; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons of such demands in the absence of any agreement between the parties at the time of admission?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Assistance to S.C. People Affected by Floods in Orissa

1209. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Orissa has approached the Central Government for the grant of financial aid for the Scheduled Caste people affected by the devastating floods in August, 1960; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes.

(b) The request for special assistance from the funds allotted to Backward Classes Sector under the 2nd Five Year Plan could not be agreed to due to non- available of funds. The State Government were however advised to incur the necessary expenditure on providing relief to the victims of the flood affected areas and claim the central share of such expenditure under the scheme for the grant of emergency relief to victims of natural calamity. The State Government were also permitted to concentrate some of the approved schemes for the welfare of Backward Classes during the current year in the flood affected areas, and if any diversion of funds was necessary therefor the

State Government were authorised to make such diversions in anticipation of the approval of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Government Servants Family Pension Fund

1210. **Shri Goray:** Will the Minister of **Finance** be pleased to state:

(a) what was the amount collected under the Government Servants Family Pension Fund when it was taken over by the Life Insurance Corporation;

(b) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has made any modifications in the Rules governing the said Fund which have adversely affected the interests of Government servants who were contributing to it under the old Rules; and

(c) whether the Government servants have to continue their contribution to the Fund even after their retirement?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Rs. 28,88,345.

(b). No, Sir.

(c). Yes, Sir.

Medical Facilities to M.E.S. Workers

1211. **Shri Jagdish Awasthi:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the medical facilities which were provided for the Government contractor's workmen and the M.E.S. workers at the site of works all these years have suddenly been withdrawn in 1959 and alternative arrangements introduced omitting the services of some doctors;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the alternative arrangements referred to above have not been applied uniformly to different projects in existence at different places;

(c) if so, what action has been taken or is intended to be taken on the representation of the workers through their Union; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the amendment to sub-para 4 of condition No. 26 of I.A.F.W. 2249, General Condition of contract was made in consultation with the Chief Labour Commissioner to the Government of India or any other person authorised by the Government; if so, what action has been taken to remove the anomaly?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 56].

हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन

१२१२. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश प्रशासन ने हिमाचल प्रदेश सरकार के कितने सेवा-निवृत्त कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न विभागों में पुर्नानियुक्त किया है; और

(ख) उनकी विशेष योग्यतायें क्या हैं और उनकी पुर्नानियुक्ति के क्या कारण हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री दातार) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

भारत और पाकिस्तान में पाकिस्तानी और भारतीय विद्यार्थी

१२१३. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय भारत में कितने पाकिस्तानी विद्यार्थी शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कितने भारतीय विद्यार्थी पाकिस्तान में शिक्षा प्राप्त कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) दोनों सरकारों की ओर से इन विद्यार्थियों का क्या-क्या सुविधायें दी गई हैं ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० का० ला० श्रीमाली): (क) और (ख). सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है और इकट्ठी की जा रही है ।

मण्डी में बाढ़ पीड़ितों को सहायता

१२१४. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में सरकार ने १९६० के बाढ़पीड़ितों की सहायता के हेतु कितनी धन राशि व्यय की; और

(ख) व्यय की गई धन राशि में से कितना धन तकावी ऋण के तौर पर बांटा गया और उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

मण्डी में बाढ़ पीड़ितों द्वारा बनाये गये मकान

१२१५. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९६० में बाढ़ग्रस्त परिवारों में से कितने परिवारों ने मकान बना लिये हैं और कितने अभी तक बेघर पड़े हैं; और

(ख) तकावी ऋण के अतिरिक्त सरकार ने लोगों की और क्या क्या सहायता की है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

हिमाचल प्रदेश में बाढ़ से प्रभावित "घराट"

१२१६. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला मण्डी, हिमाचल प्रदेश में १९६० की बाढ़ में जो घराट बह गये थे उन में से कितनों का पुनर्निर्माण हो चुका है और कितने शेष रह गये हैं; और

(ख) घराटियों को बसाने के हेतु सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये और इस पर कितना व्यय हुआ ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री (श्री लाल बहादुर शास्त्री) : (क) और (ख). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Stoppage of Financial Assistance to Students of Backward Classes in Orissa

1217. **Shri B. C. Mullick:** Will the Minister of **Home Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he financial aid given to the students of the backward classes communities in Orissa has been stopped recently by the State Government on the ground that the Centre did not help the State Government according to the requirement;

(b) if so, what was the amount the State Government asked for; and

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Centre?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) to (c). The Government of India have no such information. We have addressed the Orissa Government and on receipt of their reply, information will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amendment of Hindu Succession Act

1218. **Shri Hem Raj:** Will the Minister of **Law** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government has approached the Central Government requesting for the amendment of the Hindu Succession Act; and

(b) if so, what changes Government propose to accept?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri R. M. Hajarnavis): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

महात्मा विदुर की कुटिया

१२२०. { **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री अब्दुल लतीफ़ :

क्या वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के बिजनौर जिले में दारानगर-गंज के निकट गंगा नदी के किनारे महाभारत के प्रसिद्ध महात्मा विदुर की कुटी और दूसरी इमारतें अभी तक मौजूद हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस विदुर कुटी व अन्य इमारतों की देखभाल और देख-रेख के लिये क्या प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य उपमंत्री (डा० म० मो० दास) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Manipur State Polo Team

1221. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Education** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the former players of the Manipur State Polo Team of Manipur for the grant of remuneration for maintenance of State ponies and teams of the Manipur Government;

(b) whether it is a fact that the old polo team used to receive a grant of Rs. 150 per month upto June 1951 and since then the grants were stopped by the Manipur Administration;

(c) whether the Polo Committee of which the old players are members has also made several representations to Government for financial assistance for the development and maintenance of the customary polo play in Manipur;

(d) whether Government has considered these representations; and

(e) if so, the decision taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected from the Manipur Administration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Brass-ware Industry in Punjab

1222. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any comprehensive scheme for the development of the brass-ware industry in Punjab has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No such scheme has been drawn up. All possible assistance is rendered to these industries in Punjab and elsewhere in the country.

Social Security Scheme for Industrial Labour

1223. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the up-to-date progress made in the consideration of the report of the Study Group set up for drawing up a comprehensive scheme of social security for industrial labour; and

(b) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Comments received from the interests concerned are still under examination. It is proposed to discuss the matter at a Tripartite Conference before any decisions are taken.

Industrial Survey of Himachal Pradesh

1224. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Padam Dev:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any industrial survey of Himachal Pradesh has been undertaken recenty; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The National Council of Applied Economic Research have recently completed a Techno-Economic Survey of Himachal Pradesh and the final report is under preparation.

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

1225. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1725 on the 13th December, 1960 and state at what stage are the proposals for amending the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): The proposed amendments to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 are still under examination.

Cable Factory at Thripunithura

1226. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 181 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the licence for obtaining capital equipment from Japan has been issued to the Traco Enterprises Private Ltd. for setting up of a cable factory in Thripunithura; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The firm's proposal to import the capital equipment from Japan has been approved in principle. Their import application has not yet been received.

(b) Does not arise.

Dandakaranya Development Five Year Plan Scheme

1227. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 284 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered Dandakaranya Development Five Year Plan scheme; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The Plan is still under preparation.

(b) Does not arise.

Slum Clearance Projects of Ratlam and Bhopal

1228. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 182 on the 17th November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received proposals in respect of Ratlam and Bhopal slum clearance projects from the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Government have been advised that both the projects—one at Ratlam for the construction of 38 tenements and the other at Bhopal for the construction of 60 tenements, would qualify for grant of Central assistance under the Slum Clearance Scheme.

Engagement of Private Architects by Government or owned controlled Institutions

1229. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that Government-owned and Governernment-controlled institutions take the services of private architects for purposes of construction with and without reference to the Central Public Works Department;

(b) have Government of India issued any instructions to such bodies in the matter of taking such services from private architects; and

(c) What is the estimated total of fees paid to private architests in the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The architectural branch of the Central Public Works Department looks after the architectural designing and town planning of all Central Government civil buildings, (other than those of the Railways), except where the work is of a specialised nature and cannot be done by them or, in some cases, works of Indian Missions abroad where local architects are employed with advantage.

(c) As far as it has been possible to ascertain, fees paid to private architects by Government aided bodies amounted to Rs. 3,34,819, Rs. 4,25,230 and Rs. 84,078 during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60, respectively.

Space for Growing Vegetables in Government-owned Houses

1230. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have any idea of the space available in houses owned by Government and let to officers, M.Ps. and others for growing vegetables;

(b) on what percentage of lands so available are vegetables raised; and

(c) what steps have the Government of India taken to ensure that these available lands are put to proper use instead of being kept as lawns or waste?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) and (b). Detailed statistical information is not readily available.

(c) The area on which kitchen gardens are raised in the compounds of the Government quarters is a matter left to the tenants. What positive steps could be taken to reduce the area covered by lawns and utilisation of more space for either growing vegetables or orchards will be considered by the Government. Technical advice on raising vegetables is made available to the tenants on request by Directorate of Horticulture.

Educated unemployed in Maharashtra

1231. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of persons employed from amongst the registered unemployed graduates and intermediates in Maharashtra during June to December, 1960?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): 795 during July-December, 1960. Information for the period June-December, 1960 is not available as figures are collected quarterly.

Damua Colliery Enquiry

1232. { **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question

No. 539 on the 22nd November, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the Court of Inquiry appointed under the Regulations to inquire into the conduct of the manager of the Damua mine has since submitted its findings;

(b) if so, the main findings thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour and Planning (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Export of Indian Films

1233. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the export of Indian films to the Middle East countries has decreased recently; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Export of films to Middle East Countries during January-November has improved as compared to the corresponding period of 1959.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Radio Components

1234. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amount is still spent for import of radio components;

(b) if so, the amount spent during 1960-61; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to manufacture all radio components in India?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b) The value of imports for the last few years has been of the order of Rs. 1·7 crores per annum. The figures of import of radio components for the financial year 1960-61 are not yet available. However, the value of imports for the period Appril, to November, 1960 is Rs. 118:7 lakhs.

(c) A large number of schemes have been approved both in the large scale as well as in the small scale sectors for the manufacture of radio components and some of them are already under implementation. The total capacity licensed and approved for some of the important radio components are given below:—

Components	*Annual capacity. licensed/approved* (Million Nos)
1. Valves	1·80
2. Transistors and Diodes	3·88
3. Loudspeakers	4·00
4. Variable Condensers	2·60
5. Paper Capacitors	26·00
6. Ceramic capacitors	18·00
7. Electrolytic capacitors	9·50
8. Silvered mica capacitors	12·00
9. Capacitors Plastic film	6:10
10. Carbon resistors	43·00
11. Potentiometers	7·00
12 Band change switches	2·80

Export of Vanaspati

1235. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the export of Vanaspati to foreign countries?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): Export of Vanaspati has been linked with import of copra which carries a good margin of profit. This has been done to compensate the manufacturers exporters for the loss incurred by them in selling vanaspati at international prices. In addition, the manufacturer/exporters of vanaspati are also granted import licences for chemicals, spare parts, components and machinery required for replacement or renovation equal to

5 % of the f.o.b. value of vanaspati exported.

Production of Khadi in Jammu and Kashmir

1236. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of Khadi produced in Jammu and Kashmir during 1959-60 and 1960-61 (month-wise); and

(b) the largest fixed for the production of Khadi during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) A statement showing the required information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 57].

(b) No target for the production of Khadi during 1960-61 has been fixed.

Evacuee Buildings, U.P.

1237. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state the number of evacuee buildings in U.P. which have been given to the displaced persons against their claims so far?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): 18,780 sold

4,415 allotted

Total 23,195

Export of Coffee

1238 Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of coffee exported in 1960;

(b) the total amount of foreign exchange earned thereby;

(d) the percentage of exports on account of Indian firms during 1960; and

(e) the perecentage of exports by non-Indians and Indians sent through British exchange banks during the above period?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Kanungo): (a) 16,560,939 Kilograms.

(b) Rs. 6,69,74,935.

(c) The total estimated production of 1960-61 crop is 53,050 metric tons (subject to revision).

(d) 60% of the total quantity of coffee sold for exports during 1960 was through Indian Firms.

(e) This information is not available.

Delhi Slum Clearance Schemes

1239. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount allocated to Delhi Administration for 1959-60 and 1960-61 for Delhi Slum Clearance Schemes has been paid; and

(b) if so, the amount paid so far?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The funds for slum clearance/improvement work are allocated by the Central Government directly to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, who are responsible for the formulation and execution of the Slum Clearance projects in Delhi. Out of a sum of Rs. 147·00 lakhs allocated to the Corporation for slum clearance/improvement work during 1959-60, the Corporation drew an amount of Rs. 25.33 lakhs only. The Corporation's requirements of funds out of their current year's allocation of Rs. 150·00 lakhs are awaited.

Distribution of Iron, Iron Sheets etc. in Himachal Pradesh

1240. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the quantity of iron, iron sheets, copper and brass distribued in Himachal Pradesh for indusries during 1960-61 so far on the basis of quota?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The following quantities of iron, iron sheets, copper ingot, and brass scrap have been allocated for industries in Himachal Pradesh during the year 1960-61 so far:—

1. Iron and Iron sheets	771 tons
2. Copper ingot	100 tons
3. Brass scrap	180 tons

The figures regarding the distribution of iron and iron sheets etc. to industries are not available.

Aid for development of industry in Punjab

1241. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to the Punjab Government by the Central Government during the Second Five Year Plan period for development of different industries so far in the Punjab; and

(b) the names of industries benefited thereby?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Rs. 2,99,65,894 (upto the end of 1959-60).

(b) Sericulture, Handloom, Handicraft and other Small-Scale Industries and Industrial Estates.

Civil Works in Delhi

1242. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned by the Central Government for civil works in the general pool in Delhi during 1960-61; and

(b) the total amount spent so far?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The amount sanctioned during the year 1960-61 for civil works in the general pool debitable to the head '78-Delhi Capital Outlay' and all other works debitable to the head '50-Civil Works Central', was Rs. 4,97,72,000 (The works include new works as well as works-in-progress).

(b) The total expenditure expected to be incurred during the year 1960-61 on such works, including those approved during the year is Rs. 3,91,70,700.

Youth Employment & Vocational Guidance Scheme in Punjab

1243. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Youth Employment and Vocational Guidance Scheme sections have been opened in Punjab State;

(b) if so, the number thereof,

(c) their location; and

(d) the result achieved so far?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) Seven.

(c) Ambala, Amritsar, Patiala, Hissar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, and Rohtak.

(d) Vocational Guidance has been provided to 12,383 youths (to 11,090 in groups and 1,293 individually) till the end of December, 1960.

Export of Chrome

1244. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what quantity of high grade chrome is expected to be exported by Government in the year 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): High grade chrome ores containing 48% and above Cr2·3 (Chromite) will be allowed to be exported by exporters including the S.T.C. upto a ceiling limit of 30,000 tons.

Cloth Mills in Ahmedabad

1245. Shri N. M. Deb: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Cloth Mills in Ahmedabad were closed down for want of coal; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). No closure of textile mills in Ahmedabad has been reported for want of coal. Reports have, however, been received about shortage of coal for these mills and steps have been taken to rush coal supplies to meet the situation.

A.I.R. Programme from Calcutta

1246. **Shri N. M. Deb:**
Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the deterioriation in A.I.R. Programme especially in 60 meter and medium wave bands during evening, radiated from Calcutta Station; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to rectify the defects?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). Reception of the Calcutta Station on the different wave bands has generally been found to be satisfactory. Reports of poor reception seem to be due to local or temporary conditions and limitations of sets. It must be remembered that technically the reception from the transmitters at Calcutta and all our other regional stations is good within a certain area proportionate to the power of the transmitters. It is not possible to have good reception of even important Stations like Calcutta throughout the country at long distances. For covering long distances and all-India reception, very powerful transmitters will have to be employed by each Station, which it is not practicable to do so. Such transmitters can only be utilised for special all-India coverage.

कांगो में भारतीय कर्मचारी

१२४७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :
श्री सूपकार :
श्री दामानी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कांगो में कई भारतीय सैनिकों और असैनिक कर्मचारियों के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया था और उनमें से कुछ को गहरी चोटें पहुंची हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी संख्या कितनी है;

(ग) क्या इस विषय पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के अधिकारियों से पूछताछ की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) से (घ) पिछले नवम्बर की जिन घटनाओं से संयुक्त राष्ट्र की फौजें (भारतीयों सहित) प्रभावित हुई थीं, उनके बारे में विस्तृत जानकारी ३० नवम्बर १९६० को सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए ब्यौरे में दे दी गई थी । उस ब्यौरे में यह बताया गया था कि संयुक्त राष्ट्र के महा-

सचिव ने राष्ट्रपति कसाबुबु के पास कड़े विरोध पत्र और शिकायतें भजी थीं । उसके बाद, कांगो-स्थित संयुक्त राष्ट्र कर्मचारियों को लेकर घटनाओं की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली; लेकिन पिछले सप्ताह मारपीट के कई मामले हुए । इन घटनाओं से भारतीय कर्मचारियों का कोई वास्ता नहीं था ।

Chemical Fertilizer Factory in Assam

1248. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Osman Ali Khan:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the details of terms of Japanese offer for collaboration and help to build a Chemical Fertilizer Factory in Assam?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): No formal offer of collaboration by Japan for setting up a Chemical Fertilizer Factory in Assam has been received by Government.

Haj Pilgrims

1249. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a heavy rush of intending Haj pilgrims this year;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there has been difficulty of accommodation being available on pre and post Ramzan sailings; and

(c) if so, what arrangements have been made by Government to meet the situation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (c) Yes. The number of pilgrims from India is constantly on the increase. Arrangements for 20,000 pilgrims were made for 1961 Haj. The sailing programme was drawn up in October, 1960 and released for advance booking by intending pilgrims. All the passages were booked by the end of January, 1961. Chartered flights are also being arranged for those desirous of going by Air. Government can make arrangements only for as many pilgrims as can be carried by the existing fleet of four ships, that is, 20,000 at the maximum.

Repatriation of Indians

1250. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during 1960 a number of Indian nationals had to be repatriated to India from various countries at Government expense;

(b) if so, the reasons for their having to be repatriated;

(c) their total number together with the names of countries from which they were repatriated; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred by the Government of India on their repatriation?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) Their destitution abroad.

(c) 93 persons—59 majors and 34 minors from the following countries:—

Burma—58.
West Germany—4.
Italy—4.
U.S.A.—3.
East Africa—11.
France—1.
Greece—1.
Iran—2.
Iraq—2.
Indonesia—5.
Loas—1.
Switzerland—1.

(d) A repayable total amount of Rs. 32,781·92 n.P.

अल्युमीनियम सयंत्र, रिहाण्ड

१२५१. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मन्त्री २५ अगस्त, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १५०५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिहाण्ड (उत्तर प्रदेश) में अल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना स्थापित करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है;

(ख) उस कारखाने में कब तक उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा की जाती है;

(ग) कारखाने को स्थापित करने के लिय केन्द्रीय सरकार और उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार क्या सहायता और सहयोग दे रही हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) से (ग), रिहाण्ड में अल्यूमीनियम का कारखाना, आशा है इस साल के अन्त तक बन कर तैयार हो जायगा । उत्पादन १९६२ के आरम्भ से शुरू हो जाने की आशा है ।

यह कारखाना विदेशी सहयोग से एक निजी पार्टी द्वारा स्थापित किया जा रहा है । भारत सरकार उसकी सहायता केवल ऐसे मामलों में कर रही है जैसे संयंत्र और मशीनों के आयात के लिय लाइसेंस देना, सहयोग करारों को मंजूर करना, कारखाना लगाने के लिय नियन्त्रित वस्तुयें उपलब्ध कराना इत्यादि । इस कारखाने को चलाने के लिय राज्य सरकार रिहाण्ड जल विद्युत् प्रायोजना से उचित दर पर बिजली उपलब्ध करायेगी ।

Dalmia Concerns

1252. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister for **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1931 on the 16th December, 1960 and state the progress since made by the Commission of Inquiry for investigation into the affairs of Damlia concerns?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The Commission of Inquiry has since received a substantial number of replies to the "Statements of Matters". These replies, of which many are voluminous, are being processed. The preliminary processing is almost complete in regard to five companies. Lists of further documents to be exhibited and further witnesses to be examined in the light of the various contentions raised by certain parties are also under preparation. Apart from examining the documents which are in the possession of the Commission, the documents relied upon by the other parties are also to be checked by the Commission.

The writ petitions filed by Shri R. K. Dalmia and others have not yet come up for hearing before the Circuit Bench of the Punjab High Court.

Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

1253. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1932 on the 16th December, 1960 and state at what stage is the question of assuming more powers under the industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to take over industries which close down or go into liquidation on account of internal quarrel of the management?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The matter is still under consideration.

Sanforising of Handloom Cloth

1254. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1743 on the 13th December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have investigated the proposal to sanforise the handloom cloths in order to prevent shrinking; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been considered uneconomical to set up a Sanforizing Plant exclusively for treating handloom fabrics. The proposal has therefore, been dropped.

Outstanding Loan of Public Sector Enterprises

1255. **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of loan outstanding against each of the various public-sector enterprises; and

(b) what are the terms of the loan and its repayment?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Statement of Financial Working of Major Industrial and Commercial Public Enterprises issued by the Cabinet Secretariat in May, 1959 shows the amount of loan advanced by the Central Government and the rate of interest paid thereon. It also indicates the return to the Government by way of interest on loan. The period of loan granted to the undertakings which varies from loan to loan, is fixed *ad-hoc* on the basis of the production and expansion programme for which purpose the loan is sanctioned.

Supply of Heavy Soda Ash to Glass Industry

1256. Shri Braj Raj Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of heavy soda ash which the glass industry at Ferozabad has been experiencing for the last several months;

(b) whether Government are aware of the fact that despite release of heavy soda ash by the State Trading Corporation to Glass Technologists to Government of U.P. their agents refused to supply the goods for November-December, 1960;

(c) whether Government are also aware of the policy of the State Trading Corporation under which they released more quantities of heavy soda ash for supply during November and December despite the actual stocks which were lower than the quantities ordered to be released;

(d) whether Government are aware of the policy of the State Trading Corporation entitled 'first come first served' in supply of the heavy soda ash to the industry, and whether the policy has been examined by Government and approved; and

(e) whether Government will lay on the Table a statement giving the facts with regard to supply of heavy soda ash to glass industry of Ferozabad during November-December, 1960 month-wise?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Government received some complaints in January, 1961 that a few glass units of Ferozabad were unable to get their quota of heavy soda ash in November and December, 1960. This was due to the fact that these factories indented for heavy soda ash rather late when other units had taken up the stocks earmarked for the glass industry. There was also a sudden spurt in demand for heavy soda ash during the period. This could be met only by maintaining a buffer stock which is not being done on account of foreign exchange difficulty.

(b) The State Trading Corporation placed at the disposal of the Glass Technologist to the U.P. Government 600 tons of heavy soda ash in November, 1960 out of 54 units only 11 units were not able to get their quota as the stocks had been sold out. In December again the same quantity was placed at the disposal of the U.P. Government which was actually released to the factories on the 2nd January, 1961.

(c) and (d) The S.T.C. did not issue any release instructions in November, 1960 pending receipt of revised requirements of consumers for heavy soda ash. The indents when received were executed on the "first come first served" basis according to the usual practice. Although stocks of heavy soda ash earmarked for the glass industry could not meet the indents of all the glass manufacturing units owing to sudden rise in demand ample supplies of light soda ash were available.

(e) The glass industry of Ferozabad purchased on an average 250 to 300 tons per month of heavy soda ash till October, 1960. There was no complaints received from the industry before October, 1960 and the supplies made thereafter were as follows:—

October, 1960	740 tons.
November, 1960	122 tons.
December, 1960	281 tons.
January, 1961	384 tons.

Assistance for Rubber Plantation Scheme

1257. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by Government in regard to the nature of financial assistance to be given to the Kerala Government for the State's Rubber Plantation Scheme; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retrenched Employees in the Ministry of Rehabilitation

1258. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of retrenched personnel in the Ministry of Rehabilitation absorbed between April, 1960 to end of January, 1961; and

(b) what steps are being taken to absorb the rest?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Out of 1,373 persons retrenched 1,015 were provided alternative employment in other Ministries and Subordinate Offices. Some more may have found alternative employment through their own efforts, as the remaining persons did not come up for employment assistance later.

(b) The service particulars of the retrenched personnel who do not belong to the Central Secretariat Services are forwarded to the Special Cell of the Directorate General Employment & Training in accordance with the arrangement made in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs, Director General Employment & Training and the Union Public Service Commission, and that Cell is giving them top priority for absorption elsewhere.

Three Storey Houses in Jor Bagh, Golf Link Etc. New Delhi

1259. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been approached for permission to build 3 storey houses in Jor Bagh, Golf Link and Diplomatic Enclave due to high cost of land in these areas; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have recommended that in view of the acute housing shortage in Delhi, the lessees in these colonies may be permitted to put up one more floor *i.e.*, to allow them to construct three floors *viz.* ground floor, first floor and second floor.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Activities of Outside Interests in Naga Area

1260. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that outside interests are still endeavouring to create further disturbances in the Naga area; and

(b) what steps are being taken to see that the emissaries of such interests are stopped from carrying on their activities?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The Government have no information regarding outside interests endeavouring to create further disturbances in the Naga Area.

Nefa Tribal Movement on Border

1261. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that tribals living in the border areas of NEFA go to the Tibetan side of the border for obtaining their daily necessities; and

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that those people are being dissuaded from doing so?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The tribal people in the border areas are generally self-contained in their daily necessities. A few have been going across the border for trade and barter purposes. There has been a decline in this trans-border movement due to the developments on the northern frontiers. The Administration have taken steps to provide the essential needs of these people through the Consumer Co-operative Stores.

Tear-gas Shells

1262. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any licence has been issued for setting up a factory for manufacturing tear-gas shells in India;

(b) if so, to whom;

(c) whether it is a fact that the requirement of tear-gas shells has increased in India in the post independence period; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The requirement of tear-gas shells has increased in the country during the last few years. The import figures (in value) of tear smoke material since 1955-56 are as follows:—

Year	Rs.
1955-56	7,64,556
1956-57	9,61,363
1957-58	4,10,360
1958-59	7,07,770
1959-60	11,62,082
1960-61	14,00,000

Doll Industry in Orissa

1263. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been received from the Government of Orissa for development of doll industry in Orissa in the Second Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the nature of the schemes received and the amount of money allotted for this purpose; and

(c) the total amount of assistance given to the various States for the development of doll industry in the Second Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) A grant of Rs. 4,34,292 and a loan of Rs. 32,250 have been sanctioned to the various States for the Development of doll industry, during the years 1956-57 to 1959-60. Financial Assistance for the years 1960-61 will be sanctioned before the close of the current financial year, on the basis of the expenditure actually incurred by the respective State Governments.

Receipt of Funds by Trade Unions of Steel Workers from Abroad

1264. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indian trade union working among the steel workers has received any funds from the United Steel Workers of America; and

(b) if so, the amount of aid received?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Government have no information in the matter.

Cheating Case in Supplies and Disposal Directorate

1265. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the individual, who is the treasurer of "Afro-Asian Council" and "Indian Co-operative Union" has been arrested for alleged cheating of Supplies and Disposal Directorate of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, the details of charges and the amount involved?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) It is learnt from the Delhi Police that they arrested one Shri Madan Lal Sodhani for alleged cheating of the Government. We are not aware of the exact connection of the individual with the Afro-Asian Council or the Indian Co-operative Union.

(b) A firm in Calcutta purchased cotton parachutes from the disposals stock in 1946. They applied for the refund of earnest money of Rs. 40,000 deposited by them under the two treasury receipts—one for Rs. 25,000 and the other for Rs. 15,000. The Accounts authorities by mistake, refunded Rs. 25,000 in September, 1947 and again through the firm's bankers refunded in August 1948 the entire amount of Rs. 40,000 thus making an overpayment of Rs. 25,000 to the firm. The case was reported to the Police as the firm's action was tantamount to cheating. The matter has been under investigation from March, 1957. In July, 1959 the Police alleged that Shri M. L. Sodhani had accepted the payment of Rs. 25,000 in September, 1947, as a representative of the firm. The case is reported to be still under the investigation of the Police.

Bicycle Manufacturing Units

1266. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bicycle manufacturing units in India and their production capacity;

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to stop further increase in the manufacturing units of bicycles; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(i) *Large scale sector:*

Twentyone units have been approved in the large scale sector for the manufacture of complete bicycles with a total annual capacity of 12,97,500 Nos. on single shift basis. At present, however, twenty units are manufacturing complete bicycles with an installed capacity of 11,17,500 Nos. per annum.

A production target of 2.0 million Nos. of bicycles has been fixed for the large scale sector in the Draft Third Five Year Plan. Since the existing capacity, working on double shift, is sufficient to achieve this production target establishment of new units has been suspended for the time being.

(ii) *Small scale sector:*

There are at present 151 units approved for the production of bicycles whose estimated approximate production during 1960(Jan-Sept.) was of the order of 1·48 lakhs.

A production target of 0.5 million Nos. of bicycles per annum has been fixed for the small scale sector in the Draft Third Five Year Plan. There is no restriction in the establishment of new units in the small scale sector, which if necessary will be approved from time to time to achieve the Plan target of production and to help industrial development of backward and under developed areas.

Delay in floating of a Company

1267. **Shri Damani**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that much delay is caused in floating of a company because of the delay in completing the formalities such as Government approval of prospectus, sanction of issue of capital and obtainment of licence under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(b) if so, what are the main features which are being insisted upon by Government to be incorporated; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the various processes?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The main features that are being insisted upon for obtaining consent to issue of capital and approval of prospectus are the amount and nature of authorised; subscribed and paid up capital; the nature of the business to be followed; details about the Directors, Managing Agents or Manager, if any, and their interests in the Company; the proposed distribution of shares; details of foreign collaboration, if any; whether a licence has been secured under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1961; promotional expenses etc

The main features insisted upon for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 are particulars of the scheme in details, terms of foreign collaboration, if any number of workers, location, requirements and value of plants and machinery and raw materials and the source from which these are to be obtained

The applications are examined expeditiously in accordance with the normal procedures which are reviewed from time to time, with a view to further expedite disposal of the applications.

Fans

1268. **Shri P. C. Borooah**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of (i) ceiling and (ii) table fans manufactured in 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) how many of them were exported; and

(c) the foreign exchange earned in each of these years by these exports?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The total production of ceiling and table fans manufactured by the firms borne on the list of Development Wing during 1958, 1959 and 1960 is given below:—

Type of fans manufactured		1958	1959	1960
Ceiling fans	Nos.	419,370	4,87,319	583,773
Table fans	Nos.	170,730	169,464	320,260
(b) The following were exported :—				
Ceiling fans	Nos.	18,236	36,873	54,036
Table fans	Nos.	2,937	7,363	19,698

(c) The separate value of exports of ceiling and table fans is not available.

However the total value of exports of all types of fans including regulators and their components is as follows:—

1958	Rs. 23·23 lakhs
1959	Rs. 38·74 lakhs
1960	Rs. 89 lakhs.

Concentration of Industries

1269. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared a list of middle group entrepreneurs for licensing big projects in order to prevent concentration of industries in a few selected business houses in the country; and

(b) what other measures have been taken to prevent concentration of industries in a few hands?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The principle of avoiding concentration of wealth and economic power in a few hands is always borne in mind while granting licences. In fact a large number of new entrepreneurs are being continuously encouraged, as will be evident from the list of licences issued under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, which is published from time to time in the Journal of Industry and Trade. Preference is being continuously given to new entrepreneurs at new entrants in all categories of industries.

Link-Roads between India and Bhutan

1270. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) how many link-roads are proposed to be constructed in Bhutan with Indian aid; and

(b) what is the cost of the scheme?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) It is proposed to construct the undermentioned 5 roads:—

(i) Jaigaon to Paro;

(ii) Darranga to Tashigang;

(iii) Sarbhang to Wangdiphodrang;

(iv) Hathisar to Tongsa;

(v) Timphu to Tashigang.

(b) The estimated cost is Rs. 15 crores which would be borne by the Government of India.

Radio Station in Bhutan

1271. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a radio station in Bhutanese territory is proposed to be established with Indian aid; and

(b) if so, what is the cost of the project?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal.

कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा ऐश

१२७२. श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम ने गत वर्ष से कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा क्षार (एश) का भी आयात शुरू कर दिया है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आयी है कि राज्य व्यापार निगम की इस नीति का देश में कास्टिक सोडा और सोडा एश के निर्माण तथा वितरण पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) जी, हां । राज्य व्यापार निगम इन

रसायनिक पदार्थों का १९५६ से आयात कर रहा है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Shortage of Heavy Soda Ash for Glass Industry

1273. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Glass Industry in India has been running short of heavy soda ash, one of its important raw materials and the production of glass has suffered in the past one year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the shortage?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Glass Industry in India has not faced any shortage of Heavy Soda Ash in the past one year. The production of Glass and Glassware has actually increased from 2,12,000 tons in 1959 to 2,23,000 tons in 1960. There was, however, a temporary shortage of heavy soda ash required by the Glass Bangle Industry of Ferozabad in November and December, 1960, which was due to a sudden spurt in demand by the consuming units.

C.P.W.D. Workcharged Staff Posted in Sikkim

1274. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India-based C.P.W.D. workcharged staff and other Central Government employees posted in Sikkim are being paid compensatory allowance;

(b) whether it is a fact that locally recruited C.P.W.D. workcharged staff and other Central Government employees posted in Sikkim are being paid compensatory allowance;

(c) whether it is a fact that between Chitri Point and Range Suspension Bridge in West Bengal on the borders of Sikkim for the maintenance of roads workcharged staff of the C.P.D.W. are being employed;

(d) if so, whether these staff are being paid any compensatory allowance; and

(e) if not, whether there is any proposal to pay compensatory allowance to them?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) No. They are paid the ordinary dearness allowance which is not admissible to other employees referred to.

(e) The question of grant of some allowance to the staff in question is under consideration.

Quarters for Workcharged Staff of 'E' Division of C.P.W.D.

1275. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workcharged staff of 'E'. Division of the C.P.W.D. who have been allotted quarters at Sewanagar;

(b) whether any conservancy charges are being made from them; and

(c) if so, the number of such staff and the reasons for realising the charges?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) Six.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

उर्वरक

१२७६. { **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
श्री दी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री प्र० चं० बरुआ :

क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रत्येक वर्ष में (वर्षवार) देश को कितने उर्वरक की आवश्यकता होगी ;

(ख) प्रति वर्ष देश में कितना उर्वरक तैयार होगा; और

(ग) इस की कमी को पूरा करने के लिये क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र): (क) से (ग). तीसरी योजना में उत्पादन का लक्ष्य प्रतिवर्ष १० लाख टन नाइट्रोजन युक्त तथा ४.५ लाख टन फासफेट युक्त उर्वरक रखने का विचार है। आवश्यकता और उत्पादन का वर्षों के अनुसार ब्यौरा देना सम्भव नहीं है। उर्वरकों की खपत और उत्पादन का अनुमान नीचे विवरण में दिया गया है। खपत और उत्पादन के बीच की कमी को जहां तक सम्भव होगा आयात द्वारा पूरा करने का प्रस्ताव है।

विवरण

(हजार टनों में)

वर्ष	अनुमानित खपत		अनुमानित उत्पादन	
	नाइट्रोजन युक्त	फासफेट युक्त	नाइट्रोजन युक्त	फासफेट युक्त
१९६१–६२	४१०	१००	१६५	१००
१९६२–६३	५००	१६०	२१०	१६०
१९६३–६४	६००	२४०	३२०	२४०
१९६४–६५ .	८५०	३२०	५७०	३२०
१९६५–६६ .	. १,०००	४००	८५०	४००

Import Licence for Mercedes-Benz Car

1277. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any individual has approached Government for an import licence to bring a new Mercedes-Benz car from West Germany as a birthday present; and

(b) if so, what is the name of the applicant and whether permission has been given?

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): (a) and (b). No application for the import of a new Mercedes-Benz car from West Germany as birthday present has been received. The Hon'ble Member appears, however, to have in mind the C.C.P. which was issued sometime ago in favour of Smt. Krishna Hutheesingh. This had been issued in consideration of the following:—

(1) C.C.P. had been granted in 1956 to Shri Hutheesingh which had remained unutilized.

(2) The car in question did not involve any expenditure of

foreign exchange and had, prior to its import, been used by her and her son for a period of over six months in London as well as in Europe.

Production of Small Turbines

1278. Pandit J. P. Jyotishi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have undertaken the production of small turbines;

(b) when are the same expected to come out of the factory; and

(c) what is expected to be their cost and the quantity of electricity they would generate?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). No, Sir. However, the Heavy Electricals factory at Bhopal proposes to undertake the manufacture of large sized hydraulic and steam turbines of sizes ranging from 5 MW—150 MW and 30 MW—60 MW, respectively, for the present. The factory proposes to commence manufacturing work on turbines during 1962-63 and the delivery of the finished products is expected to begin during 1964-65. The cost of the complete generating unit is very roughly estimated at Rs. 100 per kw. The quantity of electricity that will be generated will depend upon the size and magnitude of the generating station.

A.I.R. Commentary on Queen Elizabeth's Arrival

1279. Shri A. M. Tariq: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the running commentary by All India Radio on Queen Elizabeth's arrival and background material prepared by Press Information Bureau for visiting correspondents made eulogistic references to the British Rulers in India, particularly to the Viceroys and King George V;

(b) whether it is also a fact that no effort was made to project the achievements and progress made by India since Independence in the background notes; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). No Sir; a feature programme was broadcast during the course of the running commentary which merely recalled the earlier visits of British Royalty to India as a narration of factual history. The background material prepared by the Press Information Bureau contained in a brief form the salient aspects of the various functions, the historic and architectural significance of places, institutions and ceremonies connected with the Queen's visit, and were intended to facilitate the work of correspondents covering the tour, particularly those who came from overseas. Obviously there was no scope for other material relating to the Plans or achievements. Subjects on which such background notes were prepared related to the tour and included notes on such subjects as the National Anthem, Rajghat, Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House, Ramleela, Khadi and Village Industries, Cottage Industries, National Cadet Corps, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, etc.

Trial of Indian Captain of a Ship in Karachi

1280. { **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri S. A. Mehdi: }

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a captain of an Indian ship is being tried in Karachi due to his failure to declare stowaways; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes Sir. Captain Umrigar of the Scindia Steamship Company's steamer 'Saraswati' is under trial by a Karachi Court.

(b) The Indian High Commission in Karachi have afforded the local office of the Steamship Company assistance in the matter of legal defence and have the matter under close observation.

Industrial Projects in U.P.

1281. { **Shri Kalika Singh:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 840 on the 5th December, 1957 and state:

(a) which of the Industrial schemes have been implemented and which of the schemes have been approved but yet await implementation;

(b) the industrial projects and schemes of Eastern U.P. awaiting consideration of Government either inside or outside the Plan including those being proposed for the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) whether sugar and yarn spinning factories are also being established in Eastern U.P.; and if so, where?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement giving the information is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 58].

Republic Day Messages of the Prime Minister

1282. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the reason why no Republic Day Message of the Prime Minister was obtained and broadcast this year;

(b) why Moscow Radio broadcast the Prime Minister's message which was picked up by A.I.R and given over as a message in the broadcast programme; and

(c) what has been the precise convention that has developed with regard to the messages of the President and the Prime Minister on Independence Day and Republic Day as also the New Year Day?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (c). The practice has been that every year on the eve of the Republic Day the President broadcasts a message to the Nation, while on the occasion of the Independence Day the Prime Minister's address at the Flag Hoisting Ceremony at the Red Fort is relayed by A.I.R. No special messages are broadcast on the New Year's Day.

(b) Moscow Radio broadcast an interview by its correspondent with the Prime Minister on the eve of the Republic Day. A news report of it field by the P.T.I. was included in the news bulletin as a normal news item.

Manufacture of Motor Cycles with Czech Collaboration

1283. **Shri P. K. Deo:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to manufacture motor cycles at Bangalore with Czechoslovakian collaboration; and

(b) if so, the details of the agreement?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). There is a proposal to manufacture motor cycles at Mysore and not Bangalore with Czechoslovakian collaboration. M/s. Ideal Motors have been licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Mysore for the manufacturing of Java motor cycles. This firm has entered into agreement with a Czechoslovakian firm for the purpose.

As the terms, which have been approved by Government, are between two parties, they are confidential and so could not be disclosed.

Exclusion of Indian Press Correspondents from Press Interview with Queen Elizabeth

1284. **Shri Koratkar:**
Shri Muhammed Elias:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a press conference held to have an interview with Queen Elizabeth II of England during her recent visit to Pakistan, the Indian Press Correspondents were not allowed to take part in it; and

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have lodged any protest with the Pakistan Government against discriminatory treatment given to Indian nationals?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government is not aware of any press conference as such held in Pakistan by Queen Elibabeth. However, there was a function at the Pakistan President's House on 2nd February, 1961 when the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh met press representatives. Indian correspondents were not asked to this function.

(b) No.

Expenditure on Advertisement by Tripura Administration

1285. **Shri Dasaratha Deb**: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of money spent by Tripura Administration as well as by Tripura Territorial Council under the heading "Advertisement" during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61;

(b) what are the local newspapers used for such advertisements and what are the newspapers excluded;

(c) what is the total share and advertisement received by each of the local newspapers used by Tripura Administration and Tripura Territorial Council during 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61; and

(d) the reasons for excluding certain local newspapers?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as available.

Training in Social Work for Assistants in Ministry of Labour and Employment.

1286. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of Assistants in the Ministry of Labour and Employment are interested in undergoing some special training in the field of social work or labour laws;

(b) if so, how many of them would like to undertake these course if facilities for part-time course are provided; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to make available adequate facilities in Delhi if a requisite number of persons come forward for undertaking that training as a diploma course so that there may be some specialisation of the subjects?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Only one Assistant applied recently.

(c) Not considered necessary for the normal work of Assistants in the Secretariat.

Short Service Course in Social Services to Assistants in Labour and Employment Ministry

1287. **Shri D. C. Sharma**: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Assistants in the Ministry of Labour and Employment who have put in more than seven years of service in that grade;

(b) how many of them are graduates with Economics and/or in possession of post-graduate degree(s) in one of the subjects of Social Sciences;

(c) how many of the persons under part (b) are less than 35 years in age and are considered fit for training in short service course in the school of Social Service under the Calcutta University or other similar institutions; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to give them such training in batches with a view to enable them to acquire first-hand knowledge of the subjects they have to deal with as a part of their normal work in the Secretariat?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Thirty-eight.

(b) Twelve.

(c) and (d). Two Assistants are less than 35 years in age. The question of suitability of Assistant for any Social Service Course does not arise, as that training has no relevance to their work in the Secretariat.

Purchase of Jute Gunny Bags

1288. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of new jute gunny bags purchased in the market by various Government departments between June and December, 1960; and

(b) whether Government have explored the possibility of purchasing second-hand or reconditioned gunny bags for their purposes?

The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) 363 lakh bags.

(b) The question is under investigation. Normally no second-hand stores are purchased by the Government as, not being of one standard quality, there are inherent difficulties in evaluating and inspecting them.

Manufacturing of Diesel Trucks Engines

1289. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to permit some automobile factories to manufacture their own diesel truck engines; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/s. Hindustan Motors Ltd., Uttarpara, West Bengal and M/s. Premier Automobiles Ltd., Bombay, have both made applications for grant of licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, for taking up the manufacture of automotive diesel engines of their own choise for being fitted into the chassis they are already licensed under the said Act to manufacture. Government have agreed in principle to these manufacturers having their own diesel engines.

Teachers' Quarters in Delhi

1290. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Education Directorate of Delhi Administration has approached the Union Works, Housing and Supply Ministry for allotment of land for the construction of teachers' quarters; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by the Ministry concerned?

The Minister of works, Housing and Supply (Shri K. C. Reddy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Production

1291. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether as a step to encourage industrial production, the Government of India have decided to permit increase in production in manufacturing units beyond the licensed capacity;

(b) if so, how far the production is calculated to rise as a result of this decision during the ensuing years; and

(c) whether a virtual limitation persists on the production, as regards foreign exchange allotment and, if so, what is that?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) With a view to giving an incentive to industrial production in the country, and increased utilisation of indigenous machinery and raw materials it has been decided recently that manufacturing units who are allotted foreign exchange for their production at present may increase their production beyond their licensed capacity if they can do so without further import of additional machinery and raw materials, by procurring a greater proportion of their machinery and raw material requirements indigenously. After such units have increased their production beyond the licensed capacity, the increase in their licensed capacity may be regularised where necessary.

(b) It is not possible to estimate the measure of increased production that will result from the decision;

(c) The allotment of foreign exchange to various industrialists generally depends on factors like the essentiality of the products, their national importance, export possibilities terms of repayment etc. In view of the answer to part (a) the foreign exchange allotment to any unit does not act as limitation on its production.

Paper Mill at Panipat

1292. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a paper mill at Panipat in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

2108(Ai) LS—7.

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). M/s. Bedi and Co. (P) Ltd., Bangalore, have been licensed on the 20th February, 1967 for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Panipat (Punjab) for manufacture of 30,000 tons of paper and pulp per annum using bagasse as raw material. The Indian firm propose to enter into a foreign collaboration agreement with a U.S.A. firm, the terms of which have yet to be finalised by the parties and approved by Government.

Fertilizer Factory in Assam

1293. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a £1,000,000 fertilizer factory will be one of the priority projects to be undertaken with British aid;

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to be located in Assam;

(c) when it is likely to go into production; and

(d) whether the site has been selected and if not, when it is proposed to be done?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). A fertilizer factory is proposed to be set up at Naharkatiya (Assam). No firm decision regarding financing the foreign exchange cost has yet been taken.

Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore

1284. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement has recently been made between the Hindustan Machine Tools, Bangalore and East Germany for collaboration in the former's schemes of expansion and development;

(b) if so, what are the precise terms of agreement; and

(c) what expansion and development is envisaged under this scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The German Democratic Republic have offered to collaborate in the setting up of a new machine tool factory in the public sector. A draft agreement has been drawn up setting out the terms of collaboration. The agreement is proposed to be signed in East Germany after an Indian delegation visits the Leipzig Fair, where the products and working of the GDR machine tool industry will be seen by the delegation. The copies of the agreement will be placed in the Library of the Parliament after the same has been signed. The delegation will also select the class of equipment to be taken for production in the new Indian factory with GDR collaboration.

जापान में भारतीय दूतावास भवन

१२९०. श्री रा० च० शर्मा : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) टोकियो में भारतीय दूतावास भवन के निर्माण के लिये कितनी राशि मंजूर की गई है; और

(ख) निर्माण में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं जबकि भूमि अर्जित किये कई वर्ष हो गये हैं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) ११,४७,१५८ रुपये ।

(ख) जमीन तो १९५६ में ले ली गई थी लेकिन निर्माण-कार्य इसलिए जल्दी शुरू नहीं किया जा सका कि लागत ज्यादा बैठती थी और विदेशी मुद्रा की कठिनाइयां थी ।

Sale Certificates to Auction Purchasers

1296. Shri Shiva Datt Upadhyaya: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the matter of issuing sale certificates to auction purchasers of Government built property in Prem Nagar, Dehra Dun, which has been delayed on account of absence of plan for the colony; and

(b) the date by which all sale certificates are to be issued?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). A plan of the colony is already available. However, line-plans of Government-built properties in that colony were under print. These have been printed in respect of certain sectors. For others, these are expected shortly. It is hoped, that thereafter the sale certificates will be issued soon.

Indian Foreign Service (B)

1297. { Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of Grades II and III separately in the General Cadre of the I.F.S. (B), including Leave Reserve Posts;

(b) the number of Grades II and III officers of the I.F.S. (B) separately working against them;

(c) the number of Grades II and III Officers belonging to C.S.S. and other than non-I.F.S. (B) separately working against the sanctioned posts at (a) above;

(d) the number of Grades II and III officers of the I.F.S. (B) on deputation to ex-Cadre posts, giving full details thereof; and

(e) how many posts out of the sanctioned strength mentioned at part (a) above are still unfilled and what are the reasons thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) to (e). A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix II, annexure No. 89].

काफी हाउसों के बन्द होने के कारण बेरोजगारी

१२९८. **श्री पद्म देव** : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मन्त्री १८ दिसम्बर, १९६० के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ८८४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) काफी बोर्ड द्वारा चलाये जाने वाले काफी हाउसों के बन्द होने के फलस्वरूप कितने व्यक्ति बेरोजगार हो गये थे और उनमें से कितनों को अभी तक आजीविका का साधन नहीं जुटाया जा सका है; और

(ख) क्या सरकार इन व्यक्तियों को कहीं खपाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है ?

वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग उपमंत्री (श्री सतीश चन्द्र) : (क) ६५२, जिसमें से ७४ को फिर काम पर लगाया जा चुका है । बेरोजगार हुए कुछ कर्मचारियों ने अपने सहकारी काफी हाउस खोल लिये हैं और उनमें काम कर रहे हैं । जिन व्यक्तियों की आजीविका का कोई साधन नहीं है उनकी संख्या के बारे में जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है ।

(ख) जैसे-जैसे स्थान खाली होते जा रहे हैं काफी बोर्ड बेरोजगार हुए व्यक्तियों को खपाने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है । बोर्ड की नौकरी में इन व्यक्तियों की वरिष्ठता का जो क्रम है उसी के अनुसार उन्हें खपाया जा रहा है ।

Distillery in Poona

1299. Shri G. K. Jedhe: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have given permission to a private firm to set up a distillery in Poona District or somewhere in Maharashtra State to utilize the molasses of co-operative sugar factories in Poona District;

(b) if so, the name of the proposed private firm and the place where the factory will be set up; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, in what way Government propose to utilise the molasses of those factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) M|s. Polychem Ltd., Bombay have been granted an Industrial licence to manufacture Industrial Alcohol with a capacity of 1|1·5 million gallons per annum at Nira in Poona District. Another distillery by M|s. Walchandnagar Industries, Walchandnagar, has already been established in that District with a capacity of 1 million gallons per annum. These two distilleries in Poona District when in full production are expected to consume molasses available in that region.

(c) Does not arise.

Techno-Economic Survey of Manipur

1300. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2219 of 21st December, 1960 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Techno-economic survey of Manipur from the National Council of Applied Economic Research; and

(b) if so, whether it will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Industry Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The report has been received in the Ministry of Home Affairs and it will be placed on the Table of the House when printed.

Dandakaranya Development Authority

1301. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that maintenance of a major portion of National Highway No. 43, linking Raipur with Jagdalpur, has been

taken over by the Dandakaranya Development Authority;

(b) if so, when it was taken over and the reasons for taking over; and

(c) whether the Authorities received complaints about the dilapidated condition of this portion of the Road?

The Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) With effect from the 1st November, 1959 to provide work to settlers in Dandakaranya.

(c) We have received no complaints, but an enquiry has been made from the Dandakaranya Development Authority if any complaints have been received by them.

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12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

ACCIDENTS IN SIMLABAHAL AND BADRUCHUK COLLIERIES

Mr. Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee has tabled an adjournment motion on the following subject:

> "Serious accident in Badruchuk Colliery near Jharia on 5th March 1961, resulting death of five workers. This is the second accident in a week's time—the first being on Monday last in Simlabahal Colliery in which 4 miners died. There is immediate need to discuss the criminal negligence on the part of the mineowners and violation of safety rules."

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): I have tabled a Short Notice Question on this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): How does that arise?

Mr. Speaker: A Short Notice Question requires the consent of the hon. Minister. So far as an adjournment motion is concerned, whenever I find that the House must know, and through the House the country at large must know, what exactly is happening, I bring up such matters. This is a case where, according to the information given here in the notice of adjournment, four persons had died already, and five more recently. I would like to know the position.

There is a calling attention notice also by Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan. There is also a Short Notice Question.

Shri Raghunath Singh: Yes, Sir. That is mine.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): On the 5th March....

Mr. Speaker: I will not allow a statement now.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I am not making a statement. I am simply quoting: On the 5th March, it was reported in the press:

> "Four miners were killed when a portion of the roof of the Simlabahal colliery caved in on Monday last, according to a report received here today.
>
> The bodies of those killed were recovered on Wednesday, the report said."

The accident took place on Monday, and the bodies of those four miners who were killed could only be recovered after 48 hours. My submission is that this shows the seriousness of the accident.

And then again, near Jharia there was another accident. The report says:

> "Five Killed in Mine Accident."

Mr. Speaker: I will adopt this course. If I allow an adjournment motion, certainly I will allow the hon. Member to go on. This is a preliminary stage. He has made some serious allegations here. Let me hear the hon. Minister. If anything arises out of it, then I shall allow him one or two opportunities. Let me know the facts first. The hon. Minister.

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): I will make a brief statement. As the hon. Members are already aware, unfortunate accidents took place in the Simlabahal Colliery and the Badruchuk colliery......

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): On a point of order, Sir. I beg to submit that the procedure of adjournment motions is, in my humble opinion, being misused. An adjournment motion must be either permitted by the Chair or not, but the merits of the motion cannot be entered into unless the motion has been permitted.

An Hon. Member: What is the point of order.

Shri Tyagi: An Hon. Member tables an adjournment motion, makes a statement, and a reply is given. This is not the procedure. My submission is that we might establish a proper convention which might be followed hereafter. Whether an adjornment motion is in order or not is for you to decide.

Mr. Speaker: I have to make up my mind. An adjournment motion is allowed if it is a definite matter of urgent public importance. It must be definite, it must be urgent, it ought not to be an old one, and it must be of public importance. Four people died, and five people have again died. It is a matter of urgent impotrance. Whether it is a recent one is not clear here. Something might have occurred some time ago. It might have occurred in Andamans, and nobody gets to know. After a month if news is received here, I will treat it as urgent. There is no question of delay so far as that matter is concerned. Delay means avoidable delay. I must know that. These accidents may have been occurring on account of various other things. I have also said that so far as railway accidents and aeroplane accidents which happen in the course of reconnaisance etc., are concerned, I do not want them to be brought up here. I would like to know the seriousness of it, because so many people died. I want to know the facts. I want also to be sure that it is urgent. If it occurred six months ago, I would not want to hear it.

It is no doubt a definite matter. On a matter of definite urgent public importance, when allegations are made, I would like to know the facts. If they are absolutely untrue, I would not give my consent. If only I were to take the advice of Shri Tyagi, I must go on allowing everything and then reject it. The same process will go on, one way or the other.

Shri L. N. Mishra: As the hon. Members are already aware, unfortunate accidents took place in the Simlabahal Colliery and the Badruchuk Colliery on the 27th February, 1961 and 5th March 1961 respectively.

In the former colliery, while four miners were dressing the side of a pillar, a mass of roof fell over them from a height of about six feet, killing them instantaneously. The accident occurred at 10·00 P.M., and the Deputy Chief Inspector of Mines, along with the Regional Inspector, reached the spot in an hour's time. All the four dead bodies were extricated before 2 A.M. under the direct supervision of the officers of the Mines Inspectorate. An *ex-gratia* payment of Rs. 250 is being paid by the management to the family of each of the deceased.

According to the preliminary enquiry report, the collapse of the roof took place because the width of the gallery where the accident occurred was made excessive and the roof was not adequately supported. The management thus appear to have contravened the provisions of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957, and suitable action will be taken against them.

The accident in the Badruchuk colliery took place at 4·30 A.M. on the 5th March, 1961. The Additional Chief Inspector of Mines, the Deputy Chief Inspector and the Regional Inspector reached the site of the

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

accident at 8·30 A.M., and helped in the rescue operations. This accident also was caused by fall of roof. The roof fell from a height of about 30 feet while a gang of miners was engaged in a depillaring area. While rescue operations were being carried on, another roof fall occurred. In all, five persons were killed in the accident, and four persons seriously injured.

The preliminary enquiry by the Mines Inspectorate revealed that the roof was not adequately supported according to the systematic timbering rules, and the management thus appear to be responsible for the accident, and action will be taken against them.

About 60 persons were employed in the Simlabahal and 1274 persons in the Badruchuk colliery. The accidents have not resulted in any unemployment or loss of production.

Mr. Speaker: Anything more?

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South-west): One question, Sir.

The Deputy Minister has said that an enquiry is being held by the Mines Inspectorate to determine the responsibility of the management, but may I know how the responsibility of the Inspectorate of Mines will be determined for not seeing to it that the roofs were properly supported in these mines?

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Mines Inspectorate make regular inspection of the mines. We have got that record, but here the management is responsible for the accident, and we will have the report from the Inspectorate.

Mr. Speaker: What he wants to know is this. Now, the adjournment motion is tenable or not according as Government has committed any particular default or not. It is the duty of the Inspectorate to visit the mines from time to time and then make suggestions. How has this escaped the notice of the Inspectorate, and how has this occurred? Four persons have died in one case and 5 persons in another case. In the meanwhile should we not know what exactly happened?

Shri L. N. Mishra: As I said the accidents took place due to the falling of the roof. So far as the responsibility of the Inspectorate is concerned..........

Mr. Speaker: There are two cases.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Both of them took place as a result of the falling of the roof.

Mr. Speaker: What is the interval between the two? What is the distance?

Shri L. N. Mishra: They are two different mines in two different areas.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: According to the regulations, when the height of the roof is 30 feet the permission of the Chief Inspector of Mines has to be obtained; and this permission is not granted unless it is inspected by the Regional Inspector of Mines and a report is made that he is satisfied that proper safety measures have been adopted. In this case, may I know when the mine was last inspected and when the permission was given? May I know whether all the statutory requirements have been complied with?

Shri L. N. Mishra: We shall find out all these things. We are expecting the report from the Chief Inspector of Mines and we shall see whether any of the Inspectors also are responsible—whether a proper inspection was made or not.

Mr. Speaker: We shall have a discussion on this report—not now, but as soon as the report is published.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Unless the safety measures are taken immediately, there will be some more accidents. Therefore, we request you to allow the adjournment motion; you can postpone the discussion of the report for a week (*Interruption*).

Shri Tyagi: Sir, I want your ruling whether it is in order or not in order.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. Hon. Members all along want me to give my consent. Is it not open to them to say it is an important matter? I consider it a very important matter. Four persons have died in one case; and five persons in another case. The hon. Member Shri Vittal Rao suggests that in cases where the roof is 30 feet high, special permission of the Inspector is necessary. For granting that he has to inspect. If he had inspected, possibly, this would not have occurred. This is a matter of life and death, so far as the miners are concerned. I take it that it is a very serious matter. All that I want to know is whether an opportunity may not be given after the full details are available to the House. But Shri Tyagi forces me to give my consent today. I am really surprised. (*Interruption*)

I can understand reasonably good suggestions being made. This is not the first instance when Shri Tyagi advises me on this matter. I am explaining it. There are particular cases which are not of such great urgent importance. I dispose of them; I do not give my consent. Formerly, some of the hon. Members wanted to raise the matter notwithstanding the fact that I did not give my consent. But, recently, they have adopted another policy. They ignore the orders I have passed and take other opportunities to do so. In very serious matters, if I take the advice of Shri Tyagi then I cannot control the House. It is meaningless to say that it is not serious when 9 persons have died. It is not only the concern of the Opposition. Even persons like Shri Tyagi who are sitting in this House should welcome a discussion on this matter. So far as this matter is concerned, I take very serious objection to this kind of lightly treating the case of death of 4 persons. Even if one person has died, it would be a deterrent to the other miners. They won't go to work. These are serious consequences. The Inspector has to inspect. I do not know the rule; but it has not been contradicted. If he has to inspect before the mine can be utilised if the ceiling is above 30 feet, and if the Inspector has been negligent, then the Minister is negligent. There is no meaning in it.

When is the report likely to be received?

Shri Tyagi: On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I was not opposing the motion. I was only making a request to you........

Mr. Speaker: How can I act on a complaint unless I know other things also? There are other matters also which are urgent, definite and of public importance. Having regard to the other work before the House, should I allow this to interfere with the normal working of the House is a matter to be considered, when the same thing could be brought up in any other manner—there are ample opportunities to the House—notwithstanding the fact that it is a matter of urgent public importance? Tomorrow we are going to have another debate. These are the various other considerations that have to be taken into account. Therefore, I would like to know when the report is likely to be available.

Shri L. N. Mishra: Within a week's time we shall try to get the report.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): May I make a few observations, Sir? You were pleased to observe that whenever such major accidents take place involving the death of persons, the Ministers will themselves report the matter to the House. The Minister is responsible not only because he did not control his Inspector, but he also did not report the matter to the House.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The accident took place on the 5th. Yesterday the House was adjourned and today I am reporting it to the House.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Sir, since both the accidents have taken place due to the collapse of the roof, I suggest that the Central Government may depute some officer of the Labour Ministry to go and see that all these mines in the adjoining areas are inspected so that this thing would not recur.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Minister that an Inspector has been sent to make a full enquiry and send a report, I would advise the Minister to place the report on the Table of the House as early as possible so that we may have full information. There is also the 'Calling Attention Notice' of Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan which refer to the

> 'Recent successive mine accidents at Simlabahal and Badruchuk collieries in Jharia coalfields, Bihar, resulting in loss of four and five lives respectively and in dislocation of production.'

Therefore, there seems to be not only one incident. I would like to have a full and frank discussion on this matter as soon as the report is ready and is placed on the Table of the House. Let all these matters be taken into consideration.

In the meanwhile if hon. Members want other matters to be looked into let them send information to the hon. Minister who will send them to the Inspector and then carry out the suggestions.

In view of what has been said I do not think it is necessary for me to give my consent.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): May I make a submission, Sir? I am afraid, Sir, that an enquiry conducted under the auspices of the Chief Inspector of Mines would suffer from an infirmity inasmuchas it has been suggested indirectly in this House that his responsibility is attracted in this particular matter. Therefore, in the interests of a fair enquiry it should be conducted by a panel of eminent technicians in the Ministry of Mines.

Shri L. N. Mishra: The Chief Inspector of Mines is taken as a technical expert. On receiving the report we shall decide whether such an enquiry is necessary or not. First we have to receive the report and decide whether it is necessary or not. *(Interruption)*.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I make a submission?......

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. A suggestion has been made that when this Inspector has been in default it is not likely that he would expose himself. Let us have his report first and see whether others have taken proper care. If it is further necessary that there ought to be another report then we will think about it.

Shri A. C. Guha: In the meantime, till the report comes, may I request the Government to see that the roofs of those two mines are properly protected and proper precautions taken so that there may not be any such accidents hereafter in these two mines?

12.18 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRIME MINISTER REGARDING THE DEATH OF PANDIT G. B. PANT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): Sir, with your permission, I would like to read out a message to this hon. House from the Prime Minister on the passing away of Pantji.

> "What we have been expecting fearfully, during the last two weeks, has come to pass, and the last glimmer of hope that Pantji might recover has been snuffed out, and we are left desolate and

forlorn. Dear friend and comrade, great captain of our people during the days of our struggle for freedom, great in leadership after freedom came, wisest of counsellors, gentle and yet firm of purpose with malice to none, child of our beloved Himalayan mountains carrying with him something of their calm and imperturbability, rock of stability and lighthouse to guide people's minds and paths, how shall we replace him or find his like again? He shone in Parliament but even more he shone in life itself, and loved with passion our motherland and the well-being of all her children. We pay our homage to him and give our pledge to devote ourselves to the cause to which he gave his brilliant mind and all his strength and energy, in spite of physical ailments and disabilities. To the last moment of his days, so long as consciousness lasted, he gave his unremitting labour to the service of India. Even so may it be given to us to labour with joyful heart in this dear service till the last breath of life."

12.20½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, on behalf of Shri Morarji Desai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1960, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 86, dated the 21st January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2707/61].

Annual Report of Bharat Electronics Limited

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramaiah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-2708/61].

12.22 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventy-eigth Report

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-eighth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.22½ hrs.

STATEMENT RE: ATTACKS ON MINORITIES IN EAST PAKISTAN

Mr. Speaker: Shrimati Renuka Ray to call attention to recent attacks on minorities in East Pakistan. She is absent. The statement may be laid on the Table of the House; it need not be read.

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): Sir, I beg to lay the Statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

According to information received by us, attacks were made on the minority community (Hindus) in Daulatpur and Khalispur industrial suburbs of Khulna on 26th February morning. Some Hindu houses were also set on fire. According to the statements made on behalf of the East Pakistan authorities, 5 persons were killed. The local authorities took prompt steps to meet the situation and to prevent the spread of further trouble and promulgated Section 144. About 100 Hindu railway passengers were sheltered in the

[Shrimati Lakshmi Menon]

Khulna Railway Station waiting Room from 26th February afternoon to 27th morning and were protected by the police.

On 28th February, some houses were set on fire on the outskirts of Jessore, and on 1st March there were a few incidents at Rajshahi. On 2nd March, according to a press handout issued by the East Pakistan Government, 15 persons were injured and 4 killed in incidents at Saidpur. Police had to open fire to quell the disturbances and 200 arrests were made.

12.23 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

STATEMENT RE: RAILWAY ACCIDENT

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): Sir, I regret to inform the House of a serious train accident which occurred in the early hours of the 8th March, 1961. At about 02.57 hours on date, while No. 24 Down Amingaon-Maniharighat passenger train was being received on line No. 2 of Telta station on Kishanganj Katihar section of the Northeast Frontier Railway, it collided head-on with 705 Goods which was already standing on the same line. As a result of this, two vehicles of the passenger train telescoped into each other and five wagons of the goods train were derailed. According to the latest report received here it is learnt that eleven persons were killed and 37 others have received injuries, of whom eleven are grievous. Six dead bodies have been extricated so far and five are still under the debris; search for further casualties, if any, is continuing. The first aid was rendered to the injured passengers by the guard of the train. Later, further medical aid was rendered by assistant medical officer, Kurseong. Medical relief train was despatched to the site of the accident from Katihar. All the injured persons have already left the site of the accident in a medical van for being admitted into civil hospital at Katihar and Purnea

Through communication is interrupted and a diversion is being laid at the site. It is expected that through communication would be resumed by 13.00 hours today. The Government Inspector of Railways would be holding a statutory enquiry into this accident.

The hon. Railway Minister is flying to the scene of the accident today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): Sir, it is a serious accident. Will a copy of the report of the Inspector of Railways be laid on the Table of the House?

The Deputy-Speaker: If the hon. Minister receives any further information, it will be placed before the House as soon as it is received.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Yes, Sir.

12.25 hrs.

MEDICINAL AND TOILET PREPARATIONS (EXCISE DUTIES) AMENDMENT BILL*

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Act, 1955."

The motion was adopted.

Shri B. R. Bhagat: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

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*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II—Section 2, dated 8th March, 1961.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.25½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Sir, on a point of information. When are we adjourning today?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will inform the hon. Members when the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs comes. I think it may be at about 4.15 or so. Though I know that the House may adjourn early I cannot say the exact time now.

Shri Rameshwar Sahu (Darbhanga—Reserved—Sch. Castes): It is at 5 o'clock.

Shri Asoka Mehta: There is a meeting over which the President of the Republic is presiding; it is at 5 o'clock.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): We should adjourn by 4.30.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will just inform the House after satisfying myself and knowing the convenience of the others also.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy (Kendrapara): What is the time left?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The balance left is only 15 minutes. So, when Shri D. C. Sharma finishes his speech, we will find out how many there are more who want to speak and if extension of time is needed the House may give it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was decided that the Orissa Proclamation and the Supplementary Budget of Orissa would be taken up today. We have arranged our programmes accordingly in consultation with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. Five hours have been given to the Proclamation and one hour for the Supplementary Demands.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That time would be given to these items surely but after the earlier item is concluded.

12.28 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1960-61—*Contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now take up further discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways), 1960-61. Shri D. C. Sharma who was in possession of the floor may continue his speech.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): Sir, I was speaking on Demand No. 13. I welcome the Demand because it relates to labour welfare but I would like to suggest that too many items are clubbed together under this item and they should be categorised in a different way. There are some items which relate to Education, some relating to health, some relating to the good of the travelling public. There are all kinds of items and they have been lumped together under labour welfare. There should be separation of these items under well-defined categories and we should know the break-up of the amount allotted for these items under different categories. These items are very useful so far as amenities are concerned but I do not know why only four Railways have been taken into account. Do I take it that so far as the other Railways are concerned, they are well provided with all these amenities and they do not need any extra expenditure in that field. I say this because I feel that so far as amenities are concerned, they should be spread evenly over all the different railways in terms of their capital fund and other things.

I want to make a few observations on Demand No. 17. Demand No. 17 is a very basic demand and deals with some of the fundamental aspects of the Railways as a utility service. Now, I do not know how this Demand is going to be in conformity with the needs of the Railways and why it has been decided that this Demand should be to the tune of about Rs. 9 crores. What are those track renewals about which the Railway Ministry were

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

thinking, after the original budget was passed? What are those structural works about which the Railway Ministry was not aware when the annual budget was passed? What are those bridges which have been waiting so long to be constructed? Why could they not be taken up earlier? I would say that these things are the fundamental needs of the railways, namely, the track renewal, structural works, bridges, etc. Unless they are in top gear, I do not think that the railways will run smoothly. Therefore, we have got to be fully prepared in advance so far as these things are concerned. I am afraid the Railway Ministry has not shown any watchfulness so far as this demand is concerned.

As regards rolling-stock, I do not know what the position of the Railway Ministry is. But everyday, in the papers, I read about the movement of coal. I know a sub-committee of the Cabinet has been appointed now to go into that question. Even today, I read in *The Hindustan Times* a despatch from its Bombay correspondent saying that many factories were closing down in Gujarat and other places because they are not getting the required amount of coal. I find the same story in Punjab. Of course, there are no very big factories in Punjab, but then there are small factories which are closing down because the coal is not moved there. I think this story is repeated in other parts of India too. This is the case in West Bengal and some other States. I think wagon movement involves three problems. First of all, wagon movement means that they must have sufficient numbers of wagons. So far as I know, the Government do not have sufficient number of wagons to move the required quantity of coal. Secondly, it involves also the question of framing the time-table of the railways. I feel that the railway time-table, so far as wagon movement is concerned, has never been done on a scientific basis. It has been a hit and miss affair. Wagons movement has been done in the most cursory fashion. I know that when Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the Minister of Railways he said that they were going to have express goods trains and that some of these trains would be so fast as to leave even the express passengers trains behind. We were all very happy when we heard it, but he subsequently took charge of some other Ministry. I want to know what has happened so far as the movement of wagon is concerned, especially in the field of supply of coal. Coal is the most essential commodity for keeping our industries in good health. I find that not much has been done in that respect.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would request the hon. Member to be brief. There was only one hour allotted for this item, and the hon. Member has taken about the half the time himself.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I may submit very respectfully that we have been saving some time on some other Bills about which nobody spoke, and therefore, the hon. Speaker was generous to point out that we must all take interest in these subjects. I shall conclude in two minutes.

There is an item called plant and machinery and it deals with supply and delivery. Again, it shows lack of co-ordination between the Railway Ministry and those agencies which supply us the plant and machinery. I think we are living in a scientific age when we can predict, correct to the day or at least month, what is going to happen and how we are going to get one thing or the other in respect of our requirements. I do not know whether the Railway Ministry is able to forestall its needs and also to establish some kind of link between the suppliers so that the needs could be met and the required material could arrive at a particular time. Delayed arrivals are the result of delayed placing of orders and both these delays are working to the disadvantage of the railways. I do not want to use harsh words, except to say that these delays are working to the disadvantage of the railways. With these remarks, I submit that these supplementary demands should be approved.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee. He should be very brief.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I would not take more than seven to eight minutes. I shall confine myself to Demand Nos. 6, 17 and 18. In Demand No. 6, it is stated as follows:

> "The gross increase of 41.36 lakhs anticipated in the revised estimate over the budget grant (Voted) of 74.75 lakhs (about 0.55 per cent increase) chiefly consists of increase under payments arising from the refixation of pay of staff, in the 'authorised scales' adopted on the recommendations of the Pay Commission, including arrears for 1959-60 from 1st July, 1959."

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): To cut short the discussion, I may point out that this demand has been substantially withdrawn.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Demand 6 or Demand 14?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Demand No. 6. Only Rs. 6,000 is left. The rest has been withdrawn.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The charged portion is left out. The other is withdrawn.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Then I need not go into it in detail. I am not dealing with the Pay Commission's recommendations. I thought that the Minister got the impression that I was going to bring in the question of the Pay Commission's recommendations. That is not my idea. I only want to make this point. At the time of refixation of pay of many categories of employees, they could not possibly discuss the entire thing. This is not also the occasion or the forum for discussing the pay Commission's scale and the question of refixation. The Prime Minister, during the strike of the Central Government employees, stated that he did not mind if the report submitted by the Pay Commission was discussed within the four corners of the Pay Commission's terms of reference. He never wanted anything to be discussed which was outside the scope of the Pay Commission. So, I would request the hon. Minister to see that the employees' representatives are allowed to discuss the Pay Commission's report, especially the refixation of pay in the case of all employees.

Then I come to Demand No. 17 which deals with the question of renewal of track. During the course of my speech in the debate on the railway budget, I mentioned something about the supply of cast-iron sleepers by a certain firm of Calcutta. My information is, previously, during the years 1950 to 1953, Messrs Burn & Co. of Howrah, a concern which is run by Sir Biren Mukerjee, were the monopoly suppliers. Actually, they monopolised the supply of cast-iron sleepers for the Central Railway and other railways. Recently, it was brought to the notice of the authorities that at the time of renewal of tracks, it was found that the cast-iron sleepers supplied by Messrs Burn & Co. of Howrah had completely gone out of order and that they could not be used again, though the minimum life of cast-iron sleepers, according to the technical advice given to me—it may be wrong, and I am speaking subject to correction—should be 40 years. If this information is correct, and if all these cast-iron sleepers supplied by Messrs Burn & Co. during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 had gone completely waste and could not be replaced or again used in the renewal of tracks, I would request the Minister to see that an enquiry is made into the supply of cast-iron sleepers.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

The second point is this. A certain firm in Calcutta—I do not want to name them—are supplying cast-iron sleepers. In an investigation which was made recently about the supply, it was found that the sleepers were under-weight. For cast-iron sleepers, the maximum tolerance which is allowed is five per cent. If it is lower or higher, it will endanger the lives of the passengers and also entail loss of national property. So, I want to know whether any inquiry has been instituted against the firms who have supplied under-weight cast-iron sleepers and if not, what is going to be the attitude of the Railway Ministry.

Regarding Demand No. 18 about passenger amenities, I must say that with the introduction of sleeping berths in almost all the important trains, some relief has been given to the third class passengers. But it is necessary to avoid this three-tier system. It is horrible. It is something strange and as Shri Braj Raj Singh pointed out when we were discussing the railway budget last year, these particular coaches were made for *gurkhas* who are shorter than us and supplied to the Nepal Government. Ultimately we had to become ourselves *gurkhas* and travel in these trains. I would only request the Railway Ministry to remove the three-tier system and introduce two-tier system, so that people can conveniently travel.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two cut motions, Nos. 7 and 8.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: These two cut motions have already been ruled out of order. They are extraneous to the subject-matter that we have got in the supplementary demands. If he has anything to speak on the demands, he might do so.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: All right, Sir. I would like to submit that the practice of coming to the House for huge amounts by way of supplementary demands should be discouraged. It was observed by the hon. Speaker also previously that Government should not come for taking huge amounts through supplementary demands, and they should be subject to check by auditors. There are some items in the supplementary grants for which sufficient provision should have been made in the main budget itself. But we find that only a nominal or notional amount is taken in the main budget. This has also been commented upon several times by the Public Accounts Committee, who have said that this sort of practice should be avoided.

Coming to the quality of coal, there have been complaints from drivers that due to the bad quality of coal supplied to the railways, they cannot increase the speed of the trains. For the suburban trains, previously in 1950 for 8 miles, the running time was 24 minutes. Now in 1961 when people are talking of space travel, the running time has been increased from 24 to 36 minutes for 8 miles! This is due to the supply of bad type of coal. Most of the suburban trains run without lights because the batteries cannot be charged due to the bad type of coal.

It is a daily occurrence for an engine to go out of order. Bad type of engines and rejected engines are put in local trains. Sometimes even the mail trains and passenger trains are also fitted with bad type of engines. The engines generally go out of order in suburban trains. This is a daily occurrence and this creates a very acrimonious attitude between the passengers and the railway staff. Therefore, I would urge that good quality coal should be supplied.

Consumption of coal is gradually increasing. As suggested by some other hon. Members also, a sort of incentive should be given to the drivers for saving coal, because we find that most of the engine drivers give half-burnt coal to the public and because of that much coal is wasted. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this matter and give good type of coal to the railwaymen.

Lastly, there is an amenities committee of the passengers, but we do not know what sort of amenities they give. I am also a member of the amenities committee, but when we attend the meeting, the railway authorities give a list of items which they want to add and the money to be spent on them. No suggestion is taken from any member of the committee. This is going on from year to year. I want that suggestions should be invited from the members of the amenities committee and those suggestions should be taken into consideration, so that public grievances can be also ventilated in those committees and some remedies can be obtained from the railways.

Shri Indrajit Gupta (Calcutta—South--West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am only raising a few points in regard to Demand No. 13—Open Line Works (Revenue)—Labour Welfare. I want to draw the attention of the Railway Ministry particularly to the state of affairs prevailing at Kharagpur, with regard to the condition of the railway staff quarters. This is very important, because Kharagpur, as everyone knows, has the biggest and most important and strategic railway workshops on the South-eastern Railway; serving, for example, the steel plants in Bhilai, Jamshedpur, etc.

Innumerable representatives have been made for a long time about the condition of the quarters. Some of these quarters were built about 80 years ago and they are very old. Some of them had been condemned and declared unfit for human habitation. But far from those condemned quarters being demolished and new ones constructed, the rents of these condemned quarters have been recently increased. This is one thing I would bring to the attention of the Railway Ministry and something requires to be done urgently.

The staff quarters which are situated in the Nimpura and Mathurakali areas of Kharagpur do not have adequate water-supply. Constant complaints have been made about the supply of adequate water in these quarters. Especially when the summer season is approaching, at some places there is not even one water tap for 500 or 600 people. In spite of numerous petitions, nothing has been done.

There is the unfortunate question about the burial ground which the Muslims use and the burning ghats which the Hindus use in Kharagpur. These have been reduced to a state of affairs in which they are practically unusable now. We have seen with our own eyes beggars and all sorts of stray animals establishing themselves in the burial ground. It is in a state of complete disrepair and so dirty that it is not possible for the Muslims to use it. As for the burning ghats, some constructions have broken down practically and their condition is also very bad. The proper repair and maintenance of the burial ground and the burning ghats is the responsibility of the railway administration and I hope they will probably look into it.

The last point I wish particularly to refer to is the question of the welfare of the apprentices. In Kharagpur and similar other workshops of eastern railway at Kanchrapara and Chittaranjan many of the apprentices have completed their five years of apprentice course training satisfactorily, but neither are they absorbed into permanent employment, nor, in many cases, have they been provided with apprentice course training certificates, to which they are entitled. I do not know why this has happened. I wrote to the Railway Ministry in the matter but still I did not receive any satisfactory reply. A large number of these apprentices have completed their courses satisfactorily. They

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

had also, as required by the regulations, deposited a certain amount of money as deposit. But neither did they get refund of that money nor did they get the apprentice training certificates, nor are they absorbed into permanent employment. Where these youngmen are now supposed to go, I do not know. I submit this whole question requires to be looked into very urgently.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I would like, first of all, to take up some of the important points raised by Professor Sharma who, unfortunately, is not present in the House. He and certain other members raised the very important issue that there is no need for asking for supplementary demands if the budget is properly thought of. The supplementary demands are a common feature of both the general budget as well as the railway budget. Before I explain the matter in detail I would like very briefly to give some figures. Out of a total budget of Rs. 948.20 crores, the supplementary demands are of the order of Rs. 51·98 crores, that is to say, a little over 5 per cent. So, these are not very excessive. Incidentally, these supplementary demands are in respect of items and developments which are post-budget. That is why we had to ask for supplementary demands. In the railway budget, as in the general budget, supplementary demands are presented year after year to cover post-budget developments which could not be foreseen at the time of the budget. My hon. friend, Shri Ghosal also referred to this point.

If Shri Sharma had noted the introductory observations that were made in moving the supplementary demands he would have appreciated that the supplementary demands in the case of revenue expenditure other than works are chiefly under Demand Nos. 7 and 8, apart from relatively small additional provision under Demand No. 2. The expenditure on both demand Nos. 7 and 8 was affected by increase in coal prices on two occasions and the recent coal labour welfare cess fund. So, these could not be foreseen at that time.

Demand No. 8 includes the cost of electricity generated in power houses which again is affected by coal prices. On page 3 of the introductory remarks in the printed booklet of supplementary demands it has been explained that in spite of additional provisions required under some of the ordinary working expenses there would actually be some saving from the original net grant if all the revenue grants are taken together.

As regards supplementary demands under the Works grant Nos. 13, 15, 16, 17 and 18, the position has been clarified in the introductory remarks in the printed booklet on the supplementary demands for railways for 1960-61 presented to the House on 15th February 1961. It will be seen from these introductory remarks that the additional provisions asked for under these demands, though amounting to Rs. 47·06 crores in the gross, involve only a net additional expenditure of less than Rs. 15 crores. It is also explained in the introductory remarks that even at the budget stage a reduction of about Rs. 15 crores was initially made in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. What is now proposed is merely a restoration of the original reduction in the Demand, and that restoration has been fixed in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. I might add that fixing the original grant at a lower level was done expressly at the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee in their 21st Report so as to reduce over-budgeting. It is also explained on page 26 of the explanatory memorandum on the railway budget that the procedure for lower initial grant enables further increase being regulated strictly, as considered necessary with reference to requirements of procurement as works nature.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri Sharma—fortunately for me, he has now come back—referred to the withdrawal of certain supplementary demands and said there was loose budgeting and budgeting in a hurry by the railways and he could not understand that. I was expecting to receive some commendation from him for withdrawing these demands because the withdrawal of these demands just shows how careful the Railway Ministry is in making demands from Parliament.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): It cuts bothways.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: If my hon. friend turns his attention to the last page of the printed booklet which has already been offered to him, he would notice that the booklet was printed on 9th February. The supplementary demands were compiled in January with reference to the figures available up to the end of December and there is nothing unusual on a further assessment being made as a result of two further months' results reported by railways reflecting the effect of continued measures of control over the expenditure. That is the reason why we withdrew some of these demands and I hope my hon. friend would appreciate it.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I am sorry for that.

Then, my hon. friend, Shri T. B. Vittal Rao spoke about the railway signal workshop at Secunderabad. He said there were a very large number of casual workers still working in that workshop. Prior to 1956 that workshop was purely a repair workshop. Later on it was decided to convert it into a fullfledged production workshop. High targets were fixed; we fixed a production target of 50 lakhs annually at the end of the Second Plan and we had to engage a large number of casual workers to cope with that expansion. The position is that the number of casual labourers now working in Mettugudda workshop is about 500. Out of these 9 who have completed six months of completed service have already been accorded temporary status. Most of the remaining casual labourers will be completing six months of continuous service during the next four months and will become entitled to temporary status. So, I hope conditions will improve very substantially.

13 hrs.

Shri Vittal Rao also referred to the aboslute necessity for conserving coal and for making the most economic use of it. Shri Ghosal and some other friends also referred to this very important matter. We are seized of this problem. As the House is aware, we had appointed a high-power committee of experts to go into this matter. They have gone into it very thoroughly and they have made certain recommendations which we are implementing. We are fixing trip rations on the basis of properly conducted trials from time to time. Proper training is also being given to the running staff and we are insisting on better maintenance. Shri Ghosal said that some of the drivers gave away burnt coal to outsiders. That is a very regrettable action and that is against all existing rules and regulations. If he would kindly let me know the people who do it, I shall take proper action against such people.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: In all the siding lines.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: We have also set up an inspection organisation. Several hon. Members have referred to the necessity for railways to inspect the coal properly and to avoid using low grade coal which is affecting the speeds of trains. No one is feeling this pinch more than we are. The difficulty is that the best quality of coal which used to be available to the railways at one time is now going to the steel plants and we are forced to use coal which is of a low grade. But we have set up an inspection organisation and that organisation will be starting work in Karanpura and Bokaro coalfields and we hope that things would improve.

Several hon. Members also referred to the necessity of setting up of washeries. An *ad hoc* committee

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

was appointed by the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel. This Committee had recommended the setting up of washeries at Karanpura, Raniganj, Anuppur and Singaraoli and later at Junardeo and Singareni coalfields. Their report is under the examination of the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel and I hope a decision shall be taken very soon.

Shri Bimal Ghose (Barrackpore): May I ask the hon. Minister whether his attention has been drawn to a statement made by the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel that the railways may not use washed non-cocking coal as the prices may be uneconomic, and, therefore, there was no immediate prospect of starting a washery.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The Committee has submitted its recommendations and they are receiving the very serious attention of the Ministry. I can assure the hon. Member that the Railways are very keen that the type of coal that they get should be good quality coal.

Shri Bimal Ghose: The washeries are not coming up.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Shri Vittal Rao and some other hon. Members referred to the losses that were being incurred by the Southern Railway by way of carrying coal by ships rather than by train. The reason for doing that has been explained more than once by the hon. Minister for Railways on the floor of the House. We do wish to encourage the industrial development of our country and it is in order to help the industries in the South that the railways have been incurring this loss. The position is that on the Southern Railway the total requirements of coal is of the order of a little over 3 million tons of which about 50 per cent comes from Bihar and Bengal coalfields. That is selected A and B grades. Grade one coal which forms another 50 per cent would be available from Singareni and Talcher coalfields. We hope that by the end of the Third Plan the railways would be able to cope with all their requirements from Singareni and Talcher coalfields and for selected A and B grades that would still have to come from Bengal and Bihar coalfields. We hope that by the end of the Third Plan we shall be in a position to carry all our coal by rail.

Shri Vittal Rao also made a reference to the report of the Railway Uniforms Committee and the delay there had been in taking action on the recommendations of that committee. The Committee had submitted its report in August 1957. It was a purely departmental committee and the implementation of the recommendations of the committee would involve very heavy financial commitments. As the House is aware, during the particular period through which we are passing we have been trying to effect economies on all fronts. Nevertheless this report has been considered and I hope before long we shall be able to implement it. He referred to the inordinate delay in the supply of *kambals*. *Kambals* are supplied on the the Central Railway once every three years and not every year as he thought. Those supplies are being made.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about office peons getting uniforms? They get their winter uniforms in summer.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: In order that they may use it for the next winter; they give it in advance.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Shri Vittal Rao also wanted to know whether the railways were responsible for supplying steel to the private wagon manufacturers. The position is that private wagon manufacturers are primarily responsible for making arrangements for procuring steel through the Controller of Iron and Steel. But sometimes when there is inordinate delay and the Controller of Steel is not able to meet their requirements, the Railways are asked to supply this and help them. Through our resources we try and procure steel and whenever we are in a position to help the private manufacturers we do supply steel to them.

More than one hon. Member has referred to the heavy demand of about Rs. 33 crores under Demand No. 16. That is mainly on account of imported steel. As the House is aware, there was shortage of good quality steel almost all over the world and the Railway Ministry took upon themselves the task of procuring steel themselves rather than leave it to another agency. It is because supplies were available we procured steel and the procurement was better than even what we anticipated. That is why we had to make this demand.

Several hon. Members have referred to track renewals also. They were in arrears because steel was not available. As more steel became available we tried to set up track renewals. That is responsible for the increased demand under that head.

Shri Vittal Rao also referred to the work that is being done by the railway research organisation. He wanted to know specifically whether we had done anything to go into the riding quality of coaches. That is a subject which has been gone into very thoroughly by the railway research organisation. Action is being taken in the light of experiments conducted by them to make travel more comfortable on our railways.

Regarding BOX wagons there was some difficulty because there was shortage of steel. We have started manufacturing BOX wagons in the country because we found that with the existing line capacity that was the only way to cope with the increased bulk traffic in coal and iron ore. We have placed orders for 9,687 wagons out of which 1,700 wagons have been received up to the end of February, that is, approximately 200 wagons every month, and we are going to step it up to 300 wagons every month by July 1961. Railway workshops have also undertaken to manufacture these wagons.

Then, Shri D. C. Sharma made a surprising revelation in the House that the standard of sports in the railways was going down. I think everybody in the country knows of the interest that the railways have been taking in sport. Our hockey team was national champion for three years running. Last year we were runners-up and this year I hope we will be national champion again.

Our football players too have been doing very well. Not only of one railway but of several railways our football teams are amongst the best in the country.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about cricket?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The railway cricketers have also been doing very well. We have a coaching scheme. We look around and employed the best possible coach in the whole country. Lala Amarnath, whose name is known to everybody, is training young railway cricketers who are coming up. This year they had the pride of beating the Services cricket team.

In athletics, our athletes had been doing very well, not only in this country but even abroad. To the last Indian contingent that went to take part in the World Olympics at Rome the railways supplied 15 men and some women too. So, I am afraid, he is wrong when he says......

Shri D. C. Sharma: If he had listened to my speech carefully, he would have noticed that I did not refer to the professional aspect of sport; I referred to the recreational and other aspects of sport. You may produce champions in sports, but still sports may not be in a very healthy condition.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: It is not a question of producing champions. Sports in the railways is very broad-based and the best players come from amongst the great mass who take part in athletics. For his information I

[Shri Shahnawaz Khan]

would like to tell him that Miss Arati Saha (now Mrs. Gupta) who is the first Asian lady to swim across the English Channel also belongs to the railways.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: (Khammam): Why did Nari Contractor leave the railways?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They have got many other Nari Contractors...... Then Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri made some reference to the harassment of lady ticket collectors at Howrah. The fact is that there has been no harassment. There are 28 lady ticket collectors at Howrah. When this complaint was received, we had a thorough enquiry made into the matter. We deputed a senior scale officer to go into it and every single lady ticket collector was examined.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): The lady ticket collectors were harassed or they harassed others?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The complaint was that lady ticket collectors were being harassed.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This was a complaint by a lady hon. Member. Therefore it could be understood.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: But this could not be substantiated. The only harassment suffered by them, if you can call it harassment, was that they were being asked to wear their uniforms properly and to do their duty properly and conscientiously. This was the only harassment that could be proved. So, this allegation is absolutely false. This is a very minor thing.

Shri Sharma said that some factories were closing down due to shortage of coal. The position regarding coal has been fully explained by the hon. Minister in his speech the other day and I would not like to go into it again. But our information is that although the position regarding coal is difficult, no factory has closed down. If we would give me any specific instance of a factory which has closed down, we shall try......

Shri D. C. Sharma: There is an article in the *Hindustan Times* today written by the Bombay correspondent of the paper......

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: I would like to have the list.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He does not require those instance just at present.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: He may give me the list.

Then, he said that Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had promised to run express goods trains. The Railway Ministry has fully honoured that promise. We are running express goods trains and quick transit services on all railways which, I may say for his information, are proving very popular in the whole country.

Then, he said that there was some delay in placing orders and that delayed orders were responsible for delayed deliveries. Sometimes the deliveries are delayed because of factors beyond our control. One instance I would like to give him in this connection. We had placed orders for electric locomotives from Japan. When they were being tested, some defect was discovered. Because we insisted on the defect being put right, delivery was delayed for some time. There are reasons beyond our control.

Shri S. M. Banerjee referred to cast iron sleepers supplied by Burn & Co. and the supply of underweight sleepers by certain firms in Calcutta. Inspection of the sleepers is the responsibility of the organisation of the Director General of Supplies and Disposal. All the sleepers are inspected by his organisation. When they come to the Railways, we put them through another check and if anything comes to our notice that it is not up to standard, we certainly take up that matter. So far, this has not come to our notice. If he would supply more details, we shall be very happy to look into this matter.

More than one Member referred to the three-tier coach. I admit that in the previous three-tier partithe arrangement was difficult, particularly on the topmost tier. But, the newly produced three-tier coaches are very comfortable. Even I could go up the top-most tier. I have tried it myself. They are quite comfortable. I only request the hon. Members to look at the new three-tier coaches that have been put into service. These are quite comfortable. These are not made for Gurkha standards, but for Punjab standards.

Shri Raghunath Singh (Varanasi): Can you sleep in the metre-gauge sleepers—so narrow, 1½ feet.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: They are quite good; the new ones are good.

Shri D. C. Sharma: If you are quite comfortable, no one can be uncomfortable.

Shri Chandra Shankar (Broach): These old coaches are still used in Janata Express. I am travelling by the Janata Express. It is very difficult to sleep in old three tier coaches—on the top most tier. I have tried and I could not sleep on it.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That may be the old type. The new three-tier coaches are comfortable.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: My objection was, you cannot sit. After 9 o'clock if you want to sit, you cannot sit.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They are for sleeping and not for sitting.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Not even in day time; you can't sit.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: That is an amenity. The third-class fares, as you know, in our Railways are possibly the lowest in the whole world. These amenities we are trying to give and I submit that it is being amply fulfilled.

Shri Indrajit Gupta referred to the poor condition of staff quarters in Kharagput. I have myself seen the staff quarters in Kharagpur. I quite agree that the condition of some of them is deplorable. We are putting up new staff quarters as quickly as we can. There is acute shortage of staff quarters all over the Railways. The question is whether we should pull down those quarters and then provide better quarters to them or build new quarters so that these people can be shifted in those quarters and somebody alse can in the meantime utilise until the situation improves.

An Hon. Member: The question is one of time.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: Every year, we are putting up 50,000 quarters. We would like to increase the speed. But, that is subject to availability of funds and building materials. It is our desire to improve the situation regarding staff quarters.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: Why have the rents of these condemned quarters been increased recently?

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The rents of the newly constructed staff quarters, if we were to go by the formula, would be disproportionately high. So, rents of all the quarters have been pooled. We are going on the pool basis.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Lest they may be reluctant to move into the new quarters.

Shri Shahnawaz Khan: The water-supply at Kharagpur was not satisfactory. We are making very satisfactory arrangements. A good allocation has been made for improving the water supply at Kharagpur. The question of apprentices, you were pleased to rule out of order. I won't refer to that here. If my hon. friends would like to know about that, I would like to speak on it afterwards.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker:

The question is:

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demand Nos. 2, 7, 8, 13, 16, 17 and 18.

The motion was adopted.

[*The motions for Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.*]

DEMAND NO. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 3,38,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 2 'Miscellaneous Expenditure' ".

DEMAND NO. 7—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (FUEL)

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,26,41,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 7 'Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel)' ".

DEMAND NO. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 79,68,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 8 'Working Staff Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel' ".

DEMAND NO. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)—LABOUR WELFARE

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 46,05,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 13 'Open Line Works (Revenue)—Labour Welfare' ".

DEMAND NO. 16—OPEN LINE WORKS—ADDITIONS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 33,00,18,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 16 'Open Line Works—Additions' ".

DEMAND NO. 17—OPEN LINE WORKS—REPLACEMENTS

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 9,09,24,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 17 'Open Line Works—Replacements'."

DEMAND NO. 18—OPEN LINE WORKS—DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 4,10,12,000 be granted to the President to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1961, in respect of Demand No. 18 'Open Line Works—Development Fund'."

13.25½ hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Some hon. Members had expressed a desire that the House may be adjourned earlier. The Speaker has agreed to that and the House would be adjourned at 4 O'clock. We shall take up the next item. The hon. Home Minister.

13.26 hrs.

RESOLUTION *RE*: PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ORISSA

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February, 1961, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa."

I have come up with this Resolution under very special circumstances. It is regrettable that a situation should have arisen in Orissa in which the President had to take over the administration of the State and run it through his representative, the Governor of Orissa. If you will permit me, I small, in brief, narrate what has happened in that State during the last few years.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: (Kendrapara): Give us the Governor's report also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: About the Governor's report, of course, a gist of the report was presented to the House when the Kerala Government was taken over. But, personally, I think it is not always necessary to do so. Of course, the Kerala position was somewhat peculiar. We have to realise that the Government of India wants a very detailed and frank report from the Governor when this kind of an action is taken. If his report is placed before the House, if it is made a rule, it might even become difficult for the Government or at least for the Governor to give his full appraisal because so many details of information are furnished by him.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was decided, therefore, that a summary of the report of the Governor should be given so that we might have before the House the report and discuss any matter from all points of view.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let us hear the hon. Minister.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The same reasons were given when the demand was made in connection with Kerala. It was the decision of the Chair that the report may not be submitted as a whole as it has been reported to the Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I will look into that decision and if it is there ...

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: If the hon. Members are very particular. I have no special objection to laying a gist of the report. But, I am quite sure that the hon. Member knows which is in no way less than what has been presented or what has been written by the Governor in his report.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi (Puri): We know more than the Governor.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I think so. That is my impression. Because, the hon. Member had given an adjournment motion some time back and seemed to express opinions on matters which were directly the responsibility of the Governor and yet, he felt that the Governor and made a mistake. Therefore, I feel that the hon. Member seems to know more the Governor himself. However, if they are keen, I shall place a gist of his letter. It is a very brief report by the Governor. Still, we will place a gist on the Table of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This might be placed.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: All right; we shall place it very soon. I was saying that I should like to narrate briefly about the political situation as it prevails there at present and as it was during the last two or three years. In fact, after the last general elections

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

in 1957, the Congress emerged as the largest single party in the State Legislature. The strength of the other parties was like this: Congress 56; Ganatantra Parishad 51; Praja-Socialist Party 11; Communist Party of India 9, Jharkhand Party 5; Socialist Party 1; and Independents 7. So, out of 140, the Congress had 56 members, and the Ganatantra Parishad 51. The Congress formed the Government in April, 1957. They got the support of some other parties, some Independents and also some members of the Jharkhand Party.

The Government went on and functioned on the whole well. But the position remained somewhat unstable because of the substantial strength of the Ganatantra Parishad in the Legislature. And it happened that some members of one party joined the other party, and some members of the other party joined the first party. This coming in and going out was a frequent affairs in Orissa, and the result was that the Congress also had carry on the administration in a somewhat difficult situation.

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): Was there a two-way traffic or an one-way traffic?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was a two-way traffic.

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal): It was an one-way traffic.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: No, some members of the Ganatantra Parishad also resigned; similarly, some members of the Congress Party also left it.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: No, no Those who joined the Congress from the Ganatantra Parishad again went back to the Ganatantra Parishad.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Anyhow, when they went to the Ganatantra Parishad, they became members of the Ganatantra Parishad. So, you cannot say that it was an one-way affair; it was a two-way affair obviously. But I do not feel happy over it. After all, we have to set up certain standards in public life; and every political party has to work in that way. Therefore, I say that it was rather an unfortunate situation, and the Government really found it difficult to carry on the administration with a stable mind, and the situation sometimes became very difficult because there was a slender majority of two or three in the Legislature. In fact, in one of the discussions, I might say, it was just on a snap vote, the Congress Government was defeated, perhaps, in 1958. Dr. Mahtab, the Chief Minister then, in fact, tendered his resignation. But, later on the Governor himself, after having looked into the matter and discussed it found that the Congress Party was still in a majority, and Dr. Mahtab, therefore, withdrew his resignation, and carried on the Government. But, as I said, the position continued to be flexible, and created difficulties both for the Government as well as for the Administration. It was some time in April that Dr. Mahtab felt that if they had to carry on, especially the developmental work in Orissa, and execute the programmes and policies of the Second Five Year Plan, he should go out of his way and seek the support of the Opposition also.

He went to the length of suggesting that a coalition Government might be formed, and he made an appeal to the Opposition to lend their support to him. The Ganatantra Parishad responded to his appeal. Afterwards, Dr. Mahtab resigned, the Congress Ministry resigned, and a coalition government was formed on the 22nd May, 1959. This coalition Government, on the whole, functioned well, and there was co-operation also between the two parties, in so far as the administration of Government was concerned, and it functioned for about a year and nine months. However, differences again arose, not between those within the Government but within the two parties, both the Congress Party as well as the Ganatantra Parishad in the legislature. If I might say so, there were extremist views in both the parties. In the Congress, there were members who felt that this coalition should not continue, and similarly, in the Ganatantra Parishad. I am informed that there were members . . .

Shri P. K. Deo (Kalahandi): Question.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri:.... who did not feel happy over this coalition, well, about the Ganatantra Parishad, the members of the Ganatantra Parishad might be knowing it better, but I can say definitely about the Congress Party that there was a difference of opinion, and some members of the party, in fact, not some, perhaps later on, a majority of the members of the party felt that this coalition should not continue.

Shri Asoka Mehta: If it had been working well, why should it not have been continued? The hon. Minister sold earlier that it was working well.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It was working well, but, as I said, there were differences outside the Government, and the position was not so happy. And things were being said or propagated against the Government itself; and members of the parties, even the Ganatantra Parishad and the Congress Party, did not feel happy, because one felt that the other was carrying on....

Shri P. K. Deo: May I say that there was no division of opinion in the Ganatantra Parishad on the working of the coalition Government? There was a unanimous view.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not know that. Of course, I cannot officially say anything, but I have also read, and I have been reading newspapers, and I know that even in the Ganatantra Parishad, there were two sections holding different opinions. One section was definitely unhappy with this coalition, but I am saying this on the basis of the information that I possess through non-official sources as well as through the newspapers. But that is not a matter which is very important. Whatever the Ganatantra Parishad felt, at least in the Congress Party, there was an opinion, very clear and unequivocal opinion that this coalition should not continue.

Well, there are two things, as I said. The first is that this kind of coalition is in a way something new in the present context; since 1947, there have been very few coalition Governments—of course, not in the Centre—but—in the States; for example, in Kerala, there is a coalition Government working. For the time being, we have found—of course, some differences crop up here and there, but—that in Kerala, things are going on on the whole normally, and the parties, both outside as well as inside, functioning in a co-operative way. But, still, as hon. Members might have seen in the papers, there are sometimes reports of differences cropping up....

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Cracks also.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: But that is a different matter.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Even in single-party Government, we find that there are greater amount of differences which are washed in the public every day.

Shri P. K. Deo: Especially, in UP.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Yes, they are there, but it is not a very happy sign or happy feature. But in those parties also, ultimately, the discipline has to be observed. There may be difference, and even dirty linen may be washed in the public. Yet discipline is strictly observed. Hon. Members have mentioned about UP. I entirely agree; the situation there is most unhappy. Yet, the members

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

were present and voted fully in so far as the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address was concerned.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Here also votes were never affected.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): As against the parties in Opposition, our Party is one.

Shri Asoka Mehta: It is because of the internal differences in one party that this is being referred to. You know that is the difficulty. Otherwise, we would not bring up the internal affairs of any party here.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Internal differences there are. But I shall give you another reason. A coalition can continue till the elections. But both the parties which merge or work together should have clear freedom and full liberty to fight the elections separately or independently, because at the time of the elections the policies for which parties stand have to be made clear. Even in Kerala itself, it was not possible for the PSP and the Congress to issue a joint manifesto. Two manifestoes were issued separately.

I am not opposed to coalitions as such because in parliamentary activity, one does not know what situation might arise in a particular State. But if coalition is agreed to at the time of elections, the parties should be free to make their choice and fight the elections independently; when the elections are over, the position could be reviewed, and if the two parties which had worked in unison before find it feasible, they might do so again or they may not do so.

So when there is a feeling in the Congress Party that they should fight their independent elections in 1962, they decided that they should end this coalition.

Shri Asoka Mehta: I do not know if the Minister will permit me to seek an explanation. I think he is enunciating a very dangerous theory. The world over in many countries there are coalitions. Take Austria or Belgium. The parties carry on the Government till the eve of the elections. Then they separate and fight separately. Then they come together if they want or they do not come together. But nowhere has any such theory been enunciated that a coalition government must be broken up 8 or 9 months ahead. In Austria, for instance, it has never happened. The parties fight independently, but they have a coalition government till the eve of the elections. That is also happening in Belgium. In Belgium, the coalition government ended on the eve of the elections and now the parties will be fighting separately. But if this pernicious theory is put forward by the Minister, I do not know whether any party would be willing to work in association with the Congress Party where it can be discarded like a soiled glove when it suits the ruling party.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I am sorry I do not agree with Shri Asoka Mehta. I am not saying that the coalition government should not function till the end of the elections. I am not denying that fact, but it depends on conditions in a particular and given situation in a given State. I am not enunciating a general principle that before the elections—seven or eight months before the elections—the coalition government should come to an end. But it might happen in a given situation in a particular State.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: In Kerala, it will not happen like that.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: One does not know what will happen in Kerala.

Shri Goray (Poona): The hon. Member can pray for it.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Therefore, ultimately the Congress Party decided, on the 20th February, that the coalition Government should come to an end, and the Chief Minister, Dr. Mahtab tendered his resignation on the 21st February. When he tendered his resignation, the Ganatantra Parishad also said that they were not willing to carry on. The Governor had naturally to consult both the Congress Party as well as the Ganatantra Parishad. In fact, he consulted the other parties also. The Governor found that Dr. Mehtab was insistent and was not prepared to carry on any further. The Ganatantra Parishad also, as I said, made it clear to the Governor that they were not prepared to carry on. All the other parties also said that they were not able to form a Government, except perhaps for one individual member, Shri Nityanand Mahapat, who said that all the different parties should be collected together and a Government formed.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Under his Chief Ministership?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I do not know that. But only one member said so to the Governor. But the Governor having discussed with the other parties, came to the conclusion that it was not possible to form any Government there unless one of the two major parties was willing to co-operate. In the circumstances, there was no alternative for the Governor but to make a recommendation for the Government of the State being taken over by the President. When this recommendation came, the Government of India naturally thought over the matter.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): May I ask one question of the hon. Member? Before Government came to a decision, what was the Resolution of the Congress High Command in this matter and what was the advice given by the Congress High Command to the local Congress Committee in Orissa in this matter?

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): That is an internal matter.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: This House is not concerned with the internal affairs of any party.

Dr. M. S. Aney: Will we be right in understanding that the Congress Party as a party had decided on this with a view to facilitate elections in their favour or the local Congress Party itself had taken this step in spite of the advice of the all-India Congress Party?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member can ask that question in his party meeting.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: As you have said, that is hardly relevant and we need not discuss it here. If the hon. Member so likes, I am prepared to talk to him outside.

However, as I said, the Governor made that recommendation and the Government of India gave thought to it and ultimately decided that there was no alternative for them but to declare President's rule in the Orissa State, as no Government could be formed under the Constitution. There are provisions under the Constitution according to which the Government of India have to function. Therefore, under article 356 of the Constitution, the President decided to take over the Government of the State.

If you will permit me, I shall add a word or two more about the Ordinance issued by the Governor. In fact, when the Government of Orissa tendered its resignation, the Governor advised it to carry on for some time at least. In fact, he suggested that the Budget might be passed by the State Legislature. He said that at least they should have the vote on account passed in the Legislature, but, as Dr. Mahatab had tendered his resignation on the 21st February, there was no way out, because Dr. Mahatab insisted that he would persist in this, and the resignation had to be accepted. Even that vote on account was not passed. The Governor was placed in a special difficulty, in a fix,

[Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri]

because he could not incur the expenditure of a single pie. Even the Members of the Legislature who were there could not be paid their travelling allowance for going back to their places.

Shri Mahanty: May I ask one question for eliciting information?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Let me finish. Then, hon. Members can speak, and I shall reply to their points later. I am about to finish in a couple of minutes.

Then there was other important, urgent expenditure, developmental and other expenditure. So, the Governor consulted the Chief Secretary, consulted the Law Officers of the Government, and they all advised him that in order to meet the emergency which had arisen,....

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: It was wrong advice.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: ....an ordinance might be passed; and the Governor, in consultation with them, of course, decided to pass that ordinance. When, as I said, we were informed about it, I need not repeat that, we wrote to the Governor telling him that this ordinance was not considered legal here, and, as the Prime Minister said the other day, of course, legal opinions differ, or even Judges differ among themselves.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Has the ordinance been withdrawn by this time?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It is not necessary to withdraw it. It will lapse by itself, and no action, as I said, is being taken under the ordinance. So, there is no deliberate attempt on his part to usurp certain powers, and I can say, if the House will permit me to say so, that our Governor in Orissa is a very able and experienced administrator.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: And weak also.

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur): There should be no aspersion on the Governor in this House.

Shri Mahanty: The Governor's action is unconstitutional, and he should be impeached.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Order, order. Let not that arise at this moment.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Hon. Members, I think, will be good enough to use rather soft language while referring to the Governor.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Which is soft language?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: It will be good for all of us.

Now, the Governor is in a way placed in your hands, because it is Parliament which will pass the Budget, the Supplementary Demands, as well as all the legislations. So, in the circumstances, the Governor has to get guidance from the sovereign body of Parliament.

Shri Asoka Mehta: How has this gap been met just now?

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: I shall tell the hon. Member later. I do not want to take more time.

Of course, Members from Orissa and other places as well will certainly like to speak, but I feel that in the circumstances, there is no alternative for the Government of India but to take this action. As I said in the beginning, we do not feel happy to do so because we want the State Legislature to function all the time. However, as the situation developed in this manner, we had no alternative and we took this action. I therefore commend this Resolution for the consideration of the House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

> "That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 25th February, 1961, under Article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Orissa."

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I beg to move:

That at the end of the resolution, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret the manner and the haste in which the Proclamation was made disregarding the constitutional proprieties" (1)

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I beg to move:

That at the end of the resolution, the following be added, namely:

> "but regret the way the President's rule was brought about in the State of Orissa" (2)

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Resolution and the amendments are before the House.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta-Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I go on to speak on the motion itself, you will permit me just for a moment to refer to the deprivation from which this House is suffering, as we all know, on account of the national calamity which took place yesterday. Pandit Gobind Ballabhji Pant is no longer here to function as the Home Minister of Government. The blow has been so sudden. It happened so recently that we cannot forget it, and I wish to begin my speech with a reference to the memory of the great man. He has left a void in Parliament and the country which will never be filled. We shall not see his like again.

The resolution which my friend, the Minister, has just moved, is, to my mind, rather significant because it illustrates something which is very rotten in some of the States of our country, and particularly, as we find on this occasion, the State of Orissa. I am quite prepared to concede that there has been something like inevitability about the operation which has ended in the Governor's assumption of powers on behalf of the President in Orissa, but it is necessary that the attention of this House and of the country is directed not only to the fact of the President having taken over the administration of the State, but also to the circumstances necessitating this unhappy and undesirable event. It is very necessary that we go into some detail in regard to the circumstances which have brought about the present predicament and the hon. Minister also has made some reference to that.

I was rather interested to find that the former Chief Minister of Orissa, Shri Harekrushna Mahatab, has himself rushed to the press with some articles in regard to President's rule in Orissa, where he confesses that things have taken place under his leadership in Orissa, when he was in charge of the Government, which in any decent parliamentary set-up should never have been permitted to take place. There is no getting away from it that in spite of the Congress having nothing like a majority in the Orissa Assembly—they had 56 out of a total of 140 seats—they proceeded to form a Ministry, and they functioned for some time in a manner which went right against the grain of parliamentary decency.

I am quoting from an article which Dr. Mahatab has contributed, which was published in the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta Edition, of the 4th March, 1961. He says that after the Congress undertook to form the Government, it carried on with very great difficulty for two years. He adds:

> "The Congress secured the support of the five Members of the Jharkhand Party. It roped in (these are his words) some Independents, and weaned away a few Members from the Ganatantra Parishad also. The total

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

strength of the Congress ultimately went up to 71. Even then the Congress Party lost on one or two occasions."

14 hrs.

That was how it began. I fail to understand how it is that a political party which claims to control the destinies of our country today operates in a State in this manner where, obviously, it could not carry on in a principled fashion unless it weaned away people from other parties, which is a very euphemistic way of saying that undesirable practices, perhaps, were rampant in that regard. I see the future for the parliamentary set-up to be very dismal and dark indeed if the Congress Party, with all the power and all the authority which it has got in the country, behaves in this particular fashion.

Then came this coalition with the Ganatantra Parishad. I have no objection to coalitions coming into the picture. If, on the basis of principle, even on the basis of temporary expediency which can be justified before the electorate, it is necessary for the Congress Party or any other party to form a coalition with some other organisation, I have nothing to say against it. But if seems that this 21 years of joint Congress-Ganatantra Parishad rule (*An Hon. Member*: Twenty-one months,) in Orissa was not only a marriage of convenience but it has left Orissa in a state which it will take a long time for Orissa to get over.

Here was a coalition formed absolutely without reference to any principle. That is why the Congress Party, after the coalition was formed, had to go and tell the people that the feudal elements who were dominating the Ganatantra Parishad should no longer be described in the terms which were consistent with the facts of the life of the people but they should be looked upon as the natural leaders of society. And, there was a combination which rode rough-shod over the declarations of the Congress in regard to aggrarian policy and so many other matters.

This continued for 21 long months. I cannot understand why and how on any reasonable computation the parliamentary system in this country should be subjected to the kind of stress and strain which is represented by the formation of unprincipled coalitions of this description which, on the eve of General Elections, can no longer function because it is such an unprinciple combination that the mask is torn off its face and the people would recognise the members of that coalition much too clearly. That is why they part company nearly a year before the General Elections are coming into picture. This is, as it were, too much for us to swallow.

Why should this kind of thing be allowed to happen? That is why Dr. Hare Krushna Mahtab himself says in this article which he contributes to our papers, that three principles emerge out of our experience.

> "The first is that a party in minority should not form the Government on the off-chance of securing some recruits later on".

These are his own words. Then he says:

> "Secondly, in no circumstances should any attempt be made to wean away members from other parties who have been elected on a different and distinct manifesto."

He implies very definitely—I do not know Shri Mahanty's experience—on the experience of Dr. Hare Krushna Kahtab, he implies that the earlier marriage of convenience between the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad could only function on the basis of weaning away people from other groups in a manner which was by no means founded on principle. Then, he says:

> "Thirdly, whenever there arises a situation in which no single

party commands a majority, there should be open negotiation for a coalition in order that frequent elections may not be held."

I say I am somewhat supporting the principles adumbrated by Dr. Hare Krushna Mahatab that if there are to be coalitions let Congress join hands with the Ganatantra Parishad. I have no quarrel with it at all. But let that be on the basis of recognisable principle about which they do not have to be shamefaced on the eve of the next General Elections. That is exactly what happened. (*Interruption*). They could function for 21 months. Why could they not function for a few months longer? It was only because they were afraid of showing their faces too openly to the people on the eve of the General Eelctions.

Now, both the parties have got out of the picture. Both could carry on propaganda in their own way before the people and both would try to capitalise whatever advantage they will be able to get out of the situation. I am trying to take a dispassionate view of the situation. Here, in Orissa the elections took place. Here, in Orissa, if the Congress Party really wanted to form a kind of coalition, perhaps, their friends who belong to my hon. friend Shri Asoka Mehta's party and other too might have joined them, perhaps on the basis of some remotely recognisable principle of affinity in political thought. That kind of combination might have come into the picture; but it did not come into the picture. It shows a complete lack of constitutional scruples and complete lack of moral regard for the rights of the people. That is why, today, we find that the position of the Orissa is in a mess. That is why we find the people of Orissa deprived of the opportunities which Parliamentary Government gives them. That is why we find such agregious instances of executive encroachments on the Constitution as when the Governor of the State certified—it is a sort of certification—when the Governor of the State authorised expenditure of nearly Rs. 4 crores by an Ordinance which the hon. Minister had to come to the House the other day and say was invalid. In regard to this matter I would like to say that the Governor has acted on the advice of his legal advisers as the hon. Minister has tried to point out. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, in its issue of the 6th March, 1961, observed editorially:—

> "It is true that legal experts sometimes differ as the Prime Minister said in the Lok Sabha; but the advice of Orissa's legal experts to the Governor of the State on a matter that is not very complicated is strange indeed."

The other day my hon. friend, Shri Panigrahi brought up an adjournment motion and the Minister had to say that the Ordinance is not being put into operation, that no moneys have been spent. An apology is due, as a matter of fact, to this House for what is said to have taken place in Orissa. The Executive behaves in this fashion because the whole atmosphere of parliamentary activities is queer. The pitch is completely spoiled by the activities which have gone on in Orissa for quite some time now. That is why it is necessary for the whole country to beware. That is why it is necessary for this Parliament also to take up its responsibility in the matter rather more seriously. That is why I suggested the other day that something ought to be done to make sure that there is participation of the representatives of the people in the affairs even of Orrissa in the present dispensation. That is why I suggested that following what happened in the case of Kerala there should be a parliamentary committee with members who come from the State of Orissa who would be associated with the President in giving himself certain advice.

Now when under our Constitution the President takes over the administration of a particular State, it is not

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

like the application of the old section 93 of the Government of India Act, 1935. That section 93 was something like a punishment of the people; it was something like the abrogation of all representative institutions. It was a taking over by the bureaucracy of the administration in its own hands. But, under our Constitution, the provisions amount to what is called in American terminology 'Federal Coercion', where in one particular State the constitutional machinery has, for certain reasons, failed or has broken down then, the Federation or the Union comes into the picture and ensures that, in the circumstances, at least a certain amount of representatives institutions can properly function and the representatives of the people can, to the extent that it is possible, be associated with the administration. That is why it is necessary that the President takes the advice not only of his advisers who are in the Government but also leaders of people pertaining to this unfortunate State and he takes the advice of the Members of Parliament who come from that area.

In that regard I would wish the Minister to give a very clear declaration of what is going to take place. I do wish to repeat what I said earlier that the events in Orissa are only a pointer, that they only show how the ruling party, was puffed up with pride of power and pomp and pelf and all that sort of thing. How the ruling party comes to behave egreiously in a State where possibly the thought that the political consciousness of the people was not advanced enough. The ruling party has tried to get away with all kinds of things. That is why we say the phenomenon of this most unprincipled combination functioning in the name of the Congress-Ganatantra Parishad coalition. That combination has gone. It is a good riddance for Orissa. But let us see, at any rate, that in future we get something rather clean, something more in conformity with the spirit of the Constitution.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Before I call the hon. Member would it not be better if I call one of the parties to the coalition? Anyhow, let him speak.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri: Sir, may I say something about the last point to which the hon. Member, Shri Mukerjee , made a reference. Other hon. Members also might refer to that. I would like to clarify the point. We are soon coming up with a Bill for the formation of a Committee of Members of Parliament both of Orissa and of other States as we did in the case of Kerala.

I wanted to make it clear. Under article 357, powers are conferred on the President for framing legislation for the State.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, no democrat will feel happy at this proclamation of the President so far as the State of Orissa is concerned nor would any one shed tears that this coalition between the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad is dissolved. It is really shocking to the democratic sense of the people and it is a matter of grave concern that the 1.5 crores of people in Orissa have been deprived, not for a few days or weeks but for fourteen months, of their rights to have an elected assembly. What is proposed to be done and which is more serious according to me is that this arbitrary action is going to be ratified in this august House. The action of proclamation is constitutionally untenable and politically dishonest and I hold that the situation prevailing just before the Proclamation did not warrent any such issue of a proclamation or an ordinance. On the contrary the indecent manner and haste in which it has been done has actually brought about a stalemate in the State administration.

14.11 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

The Governor in haste promulgated an ordinance which has been declared invalied and I want to know how the expenditure is being incurred now. It is very good to say that he did not draw any money after the ordinance was issued but how is the Administration being run? I am told that officers are not being paid their salaries; very essential schemes have been stopped. If it is not chaos then what it is? The real constitutional breakdown has taken place after the Proclamation had been issued not before it. They have brought real breakdown of the Constitution to that land while there was no breakdown of the normal situation in Orissa before.

The people of Orissa have not only been denied democratic administration for all these long months but they will be ruled by a set of officers and men who have no practical knowledge about the conditions of the people living in that part and this will be for a long period. It is a very serious matter and I beg of the hon. Members here to consider this matter dispassionately, rising above petty considerations. I say this, not in anger but in anguish because these people who have run their State peacefully, without any disturbance at all, are being deprived of the normal democratic administration and if in the course of this speech I refer to parties, it is because I feel that for a healthy political development of the country we should know how we are functioning and discharging our responsibities.

Let me first all examine the constitutional position. I need not go into the details of what happened when this article 356 was discussed in the Constituent Assembly. Very sweeping and wide powers were being vested in the President and Members expressed their apprehension and concern that they would be utilised for purposes other than administrative stability and would lead to various complications. I have gone through the proceedings and I read Shri Kamath, whom we are very much missing in the House today, and the liberal democratic leader, Dr. Kunzru, and many others also saying that such provisions in the Constitution would, instead of furthering democracy would be probably used to destroy democracy. Therefore, they opposed it. Ultimately when it was adopted, it was adopted after a solemn assurance was given by Dr. Ambedkar who was piloting the Constitution on behalf of the Government and I will only quote the relevant portions, with your permission. Dr. Kunzru visualised such a situation as has prevailed in Orissa. This is what he said:

> "It may be a matter of regret if there are too many parties in a province and they are not able to work together or arrive at an agreement in important matters in the interest of their province, but however regrettable this may be, it will not justify, in my opinion, the Central Government in intervening and making itself jointly with Parliament responsible for the Government of the province concerned."

What was the final reply of Dr. Ambedkar?

> "The proper thing that we ought to expect is that such articles will never be called upon into operation and that they would remain a dead letter."

They were used six times. He goes on:

> "If at all they are brought into operation, I hope the President, who is endowed with these powers, will take proper precautions before actually suspending the administration of the province. I hope the first thing he will do would be to issue a mere warning to a province that has erred, that things are not happening in the

[**Shri Surendranath Dwivedy**]

> way in which they were intended to happen in the Constitution. If that warning fails, the second thing for him to do will be to order an election allowing the people of the province to settle matters themselves. It is only when these two remedies fail, that he would resort to this article."

I was expecting that our hon. friend Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the hon. Home Minister would throw some light on this and tell us as to what steps they took when previously situation of a serious nature was developing and prevailing. I would also have welcomed a reference as to what advice the Governor or the Central Government gave to the President. Did they want him to issue a warning to the State of Orissa? He has made out no case; he has no case at all.

It is said that this has been done five times. Some made reference to PEPSU also. But PEPSU pales into insignificance before what you have done. There was no parallel and no precedent. In PEPSU conditions were quite different. The hon. Minister himself has admitted that the coalition was functioning well. I have no sympathy with the Parishad or the Congress in Orissa; as I have said before, I am of the opinion that this coalition was brought about not to bring stability in the administration nor to further the socalled socialist pattern of society of the Congress Party. But if it did anything, it really stabilised the vested interests and the fedual elements which were distributed in the two parties. It was a marriage of convenience, when they were in difficulties, to share power together. You know, Mr. Chairman—you come from that State that the Cabinet was not only dominated by these people but there was not a single representative of the Adivasis or Harijans although as many as 49 members represented them in the Assembly. It is the higher elements of the society that controlled it fully; this is the socialist pattern of society that emerged. Of couse this honeymoon has ended without grace.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): You were talking about marriage.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I am only sorry that my friends of the Parishad fell into this trap and became just a tool in this coalition... (*Interruptions*). I am not yielding. They do not know anything about Orissa and so they better not interrupt. I want to say that in spite of this, I must give credit, and say that this administration was running admirably well. There were no dissensions between the two parties. That has been admitted by the Home Minister himself. There were no divisions in the Assembly where they have not voted together, and there was no occasion to differ on measures even, because the Congress was always prepared to concede and, sacrifice its principles and accommodate the Ganatantra Parishad whether in land reforms, whether in "Kendupata" or in giving some more allowance to the ex-princes' families and so on. All these have been conceded by the Congress. There was no friction as regards the implementation of the so-called socialist pattern of society which is ultimately the capitalist programme There was no hitch. Of course, I hope Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri will not take its amiss when I say that the situation there was not as bad as in Uttar Pradesh. In Uttar Pradesh, the whole administration was brought to ridicule and yet the Centre did not interfere because it is their own party there. (*Interruption*). Was the situation in Orissa as bad as in Uttar Pradesh?

Shri Tyagi: There is nothing wrong in Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Your whole affair is known to everybody; There is nothing secret. Everything is before the public

Shri Tyagi: It is not a totalitarian party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: The rule of your party is in a mess. You should be ashmed of your party in your State. I know that at the present time, after all—

Mr. Chairman: It is not relevant.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: After all, what have we done? The President's rule has been brought in. As the Home Minister said, the Governor will function through the wishes of the sovereign Parliament. You know how this Parliament is busy, how it is engrossed in national and international affairs and how very little time it has got to go into the details of the administration. Is it possible at all for this Parliament to go into the details of the problems of Orissa? It is hardly possible. Therefore, what you propose to do is, to delegate the authority to some persons who will function on behalf of Parliament. Who is he? He is an executive and so, it is the same bureacratic rule. So, you cannot compare section 93-rule under the Government of India Act with this, and say that some democratic rule is functioning. It is all humbug The people of that State are completely at the mercy of the bureacracy.

I would, therefore, say this most humbly let us realise this and admit this. From the speech of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, it is very clearly established that not because of the breakdown of the Constitution, but because of the breakdown of the Congress Party itself, that the Constitution is being suspended. I make this delibrate charge. I say that the conspiracy was hatched here at the Centre. which has seen to it that the affairs in Orissa, that the Assembly in Orissa that the Government of Orissa, is carried on in such a manner that at long last there will be nothing but President's rule. It is their conspiracy; the Centre's conspiracy. I will prove it by facts, because it is not only bureaucratic rule, but for fourteen months there is no rule, in fact. After all, for these fourteen months, the Congress Government here, through the President, will function under the advice of the Central Cabinet, and the Central Cabinet is nothing but the Congress Party So, if we cannot directly rule in Orissa, we must indirectly rule from Delhi, 1,200 miles away. Now, I want to take some more time of the House. Although I do not dispute the facts which Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has stated—I think on a serious matter like this, he should have placed the full facts and explained to hon. Members the real situation in Orissa—I would like to say this. Probably, Members of Parliament will excuse me when I say that they will think that this is the concern of the Orissa people only.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Excuse me if I have that impression. But, is there anything new in the situation in Orissa? I want to know that. The Minister himself has admitted one thing. After the 1957 election, the Congress was only a minority of 56. Yet, how was the Government formed? The Minister says that the Government was formed and was assured of the support of some members, and how did the Communist friends at that time behaved. Their role was not quite—

An Hon. Member: Democratic.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It was according to their own standard. But I want to ask. even on the 6th April, 1957, when the minority party, the Congress, was asked to form the Government what was the support of the Congress Party? Was it a majority support? No. The Governor himself, Shri Bhimsen Sachar, who is a Congressman, said this. What did he say, at the oath-taking ceremony? He said:

> "According to the most rigid calculation, The leaders of the Congress Party appeared to me to possess the solid support of 65 members."

It was a minority. Yet, the Centre at that time did not worry whether the Constitutional requirements were being satisfied. Did it? No. The Government was allowed to go on and it

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

ran for two years. I would not go into the details as to how it ran for two years. My hon. friend Shri H. N. Mukerjee has quoted Shri Mahatab. I am glad that Shri Mehtab has admitted at last. In Oriya, there is a proverb which says *"Vruddha Veshya Tapasvini"*. That is, a prostitute, when she becomes old, talks of hermitage, sanyas, etc. I am glad that he had admitted it but he should also have stated that in that article that all that was done was done with the full concurrence of the Congress high command. That would have been proper for him to admit.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee read out certain portions from the article of Shri Mahtab. I would like the House to know one essential portion of the article wherein Shri Mahtab says:

> "....the method followed by the party was demoralising the entire body politic of the State".

After this *Prayaschitta*, he comes forward with some formula and says:

> "Not only the pledge of the member to the party is broken but also disrespect is shown to the electorate".

This is what Shri Mahtab has said in the article, but the same Shri Mahtab, when we accused him and asked. 'Why are you forming a minority Government? Why are you taking away or bribe members of other parties? It is not Parliamentary etiquette and it is against democracy," he said on the 26th March, 1957—it suited him then to say so—as follows:

> A member is not attorney of his constituency. He is to represent all the people of Orissa and he is free to act as his concience dictated in the best interests of the State...."

It may be the Congress, Ganatantra Parishad or anything. This was the real time for those people to consider where they were drifting. The worst period, I would say, was April-May, 1958, a year after after, the Congress Ministry came into office; the bluff and bribery did not work. The administration came to a standstill. Arrests were made. The House is well aware of the situation. There was resentment all over the country as has been admitted by Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. The Ministry was defeated in the Assembly and then actually on the 27th April 1958, the Congress Party's position was reduced to only 61. I would just say that in this game the now so-called dissidents were also with Shri Mahtab.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up. He has taken 20 minutes already.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I have to cover many more points, Sir.

Shri Goray: He is the only Member who is speaking with some knowledge it seems.

Shri Asoka Mehta: We would like to hear you also, Sir, when you vacate the Chair.

Shri Tyagi: It is more of an election speech.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is very inconvenient for the hon. Member, I know. As I said, there was great resentment expressed all over the country, and what did the Congress High Command do on this occasion? They asked Shri Mehtab to resign. Shastriji is not present at the moment, but this will be given to him. To remove the misgivings from the minds of the people that Congress wants to stick to power by any means, the Congress High Command called on Shri Mahtab to resign on this occasion. Shri Mehtab submitted his resignation all right, but he said in the resignation letter: that although he commanded a majority, he was resigning because the High Command wanted him to resign.

What did the Governor do? The Governor played a constitutional trick in the sense that whereas the constitutional obligation is that as soon as a Ministry resigns, it should be accepted and the Ministry will be asked to continue till alternative arrangements are made, here the Governor said, "I keep your resignation pending". It was pending and he ran to the Home Minister and the Prime Minister who are again members of the High Command unfortunately and also the Government. The Governor came and consulted them and told Shri Mahtab that he should withdraw his resignation. When he invited other opposition parties, he did not invite them for forming alternative Government, but he said, I want to assess the situation". Naturally, in assessing he found that he was not satisfied. According to the Constitution, if he is not satisfied, he may not call upon them to form a Government. Although at that moment the oposition was in a position to form an alternative Government, no opportunity was given and for a year they carried on.

Shri Sinhasan Singh (Gorakhpur): On a point of order, Sir, May I know whether the action of the Governor can be criticised in this House like this, saying that he kept the resignation pending, he contacted the Government of India and so on?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: These are facts; I am not criticising.

Shri Goray: This is a statement of facts.

Shri Tyagi: It can be criticised.

Mr. Chairman: I understand the hon. Member as referring to the events that took place; he is not criticising the action of the Governor as such.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: One has to draw his own conclusion; I am only placing the facts. Even after all this, it was not possible for them to carry on even for a year. By April, 1959, there was crisis after crisis. It was almost a standstill condition in the State. I think it was another occasion when the warning should have been issued and fresh elections called for. I would just quote a very interesting passage from the *Statesman* of April, 1959.

Shri Tyagi: He has taken enough time.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Why do you want everything to be covered up?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I quote:

> "The Assembly has been very disorderly; the rein on the Services has been slack; on all important matters of policy such as on land, minerals and decentralization, there has been temporizing."

While discussing whether coalition was desirable, it went on:

> "Elections are expensive; but efforts to avoid them may in the long run, prove much more so, in money as well as in principles and morale."

Shri Tyagi should say whether these things have really happened or not. This was the time when the Central intervention should have been really done. They did not intervene and then this contract of marriage with the Ganatantra Parishad was made. This was not done not because of good coming to the State, because as will be clear from their public statements, both the parties were not prepared to face the election. Ganatantra Parishad was afraid that fresh elections probably would adversely affect them and the Chief Minister made a statement that it is not going to emerge better for the Congress. So, it was not a matter of stabilising the administration, because they were afraid of the people. Because you were afraid of the people, you continued in this fashion and ultimately you brought us to this very unfortunate deve'opment.

I think Shri Tyagi will support me now. I come to a very serious aspect, *viz.*, how far the Congress Party can interfere in the administration. The

[Shri Surendranath Dwivedy]

Governor has been given certain powers under the Constitution. He has to follow a certain procedure. The coalition Ministry resigned in February, but from November 20, 1960, the Governor was ordered by the Congress Party to bring about a situation when there will be a break-down of the Constitution.

Shri Achar (Mangalore): On a point of order. This is going too far. Whatever the other aspects may be, he is going to the extent of saying that the Governor is ruled by the Congress Party.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I did not say that the Governor is ruled by the Congress Party. The Congress Party has passed a resolution, which ultimately created a feeling as if they are ordering the Governor.

Shri Achar: What does it amount to?

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: If Shri Achar is not satisfied, I will quote the resolution adopted on 20th November, 1960 by the Orissa Congress Committee. It says:

> ". . . the coalition should be dissolved conveniently soon after the next annual budget is passed and at least 8 to 10 months before the general election in order that the coalescing parties prepare freely for the verdict of the electorate. The P.C.C. further requested the leader of the Congress Assembly Party"— Shri Tyagi to note—"to approach the Governor for President's Rule for the period between the dissolution of the Ministry and formation of the new Ministry after the general election."

So, on 20th November, 1960, they were conspiring to bring about a break-down of the Constitution. When it was known that such a situation was being deliberately created in the State what was the Governor doing? What was the central authority doing?

Shri Asoka Mehta: Conniving.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: What report they received from the Governor, I want to know. Did he tell them that these people are conspiring to break the Constitution? Did he report it to the President and did the Central Cabinet take cognizance of it? This is the height of irresponsibility, I would say. In such a matter, when a deliberate attempt was made to break the Constitution, you kept mum because it suited your own party interests and the Governor is following the decision of the Congress Party. The decision of the Congress Party is being followed *in toto* by what has been done afterwards.

I would not go so far as to say that you want dictatorship in this country, but I would like to express my apprehensions on this occasion. In the Weimar Constitution of Germany, the 48th clause was there, under which special powers were given as a safeguard to democracy. But Hitler used those powers to destroy democracy. By the way you have utilised this article, you are really placing democracy in danger and this comes at a time when the whole world is looking at the democratic development of this country, when we are taking pride that whereas in other countries, the Constitution has broken to pieces, there we, the people of India, are marching forward with faith in democracy. It is a disgrace and a shame.

The last thing I want to say is this. It is very much in the air now, that there may be a mid-term election and there may be an alternate Ministry. I want to know that definitely. Although the only course left now is to order elections immediately, the time factor has to be considered. What is the time factor? The bifurcation of constituencies has to take place. Then the rains would be coming in between. If you want to go through all those procedures and if you do not want to hoodwink the electorate, then more time should be given to the people to prepare themselves for the elections. My own feeling is that proper facilities can be given only after the rains, that is, after October or November; that means, only three or four months prior to the general elections. So, although election is desirable, it is not a practical proposition. You wanted this thing to happen like that, and it is known to all. Now, if elections are held in November, we will have two elections, which will be a great strain not only on the people but on the administration as well. But we took it for granted. As I said, we are not happy. We are dissatisfied and we do not want President's rule, which is something which is imposed on us. But probably there we are helpless. Now the Ganatantra Parishad comes forward to say "We want mid-term elections". I am also told that the State Congress President is coming and lobbying here to see that mid-term elections are held.

Now, are you going to decide this for the party advantage of the ruling party, whether the Ganatantra Parishad or Congress, or are you going really to give proper scope to the people of the State? How are you going to decide it? I want a categorical reply to this question: are you going to have mid-term elections? If you are going to have mid-term elections, then people would like to know when they are to face the election. Let it not be sprung as a surprise. You will throw a surprise on the people and say: "we are going to have mid-term elections after a month" and then that will be the end of the whole thing.

I, therefore, say that this is a very serious matter which the whole House should take ino consideration. I appeal to hon. Members not to approve of this proclamation but to agree to the amendment which I have placed before you.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): I beg to lay a copy of the Summary of the report of the Governor of Orissa to the President. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-2709/61].

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): At this time?

Shri Mahanty: It may be circulated.

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Members may take copies from the publication counter.

Shri P. K. Deo: It is too late.

Mr. Chairman, specially at this time when all the eyes of the world are rivetted at the working of the biggest democracy of the world, I do not think it would be proper for this House to endorse the bureaucratic encroachment on the democratic right of a section of the people. Last time, when this House debated the proclamation of the President, taking over the administration of Kerala State, we thought that was the last occasion. But, Sir, even today when there are so many problems to be solved. specially when the Third Five Year Plan is going to be implemented, to deprive the people of Orissa a democratic set-up is really very sad.

The President in his proclamation has mentioned:

> "I am satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of that State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution."

The President says that he is satisfied that a situation has arisen for which he has received a report of the Governor and that he has come to this decision after careful consideration. Sir, I beg to submit that before this House endorse this proclamation of the President this House should have been in possession of the very report or the gist of the report of the Governor which helped the President in arriving at that decision. Though the gist of the report has been placed just now, it is rather too late and it

[Shri P. K. Deo]

is difficult for me to utilize it for my own observations.

As pointed out by the hon. Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in 1957 elections in a House of 140 members, the Congress had a membership of only 56, Ganatantra Parishad 51, Praja Socialist Party 11, Communist 9 and the rest were smaller groups or Independents. Under the circumstances, the only alternative left for any party at that stage was to form a coalition government. But it was very sad that the Congress party did not stick to the ethical principles and threw to winds all the democratic conventions and principles and started purchasing members from the opposite camp and there was regular horse trading of Orissa M.L.A.s. It is a disgrace. It became very difficult for the Members of Parliament from that State to introduce themselves before the people that they are the representatives of the people because the morality in public life of Orissa was at such a low level.

Shri Tyagi: It is rather a serious motive that my friend is attributing —'purchasing'. It casts an aspersion not only on the head of my party but also on those hon. Members whom he attributes to have been purchased.

Shri P. K. Deo: Nobody was purchased by the Ganatantra Parishad. So, it does not affect my party.

In the hope of fishes and loaves members elected on different tickets crossed the floor and joined the party in power. It is a fact, and, as pointed out by the hon. Minister, this sort of Government could not be carried on for long and, at last, in a prestige voting the Congress Government was defeated by a margin of 8 votes. It was called a snap vote. Immediately after that, there were two bye-elections and the Ganatantra Parishad had the distinction, had the privilege, to fight against the Raja of Kaonjhar's son as the Congress candidate and it defeated him severely at the polls in his former State. In the next bye-election the Ganatantra Parishad Parishad candidate was the only Muslim Member of the Orissa Legislative Assembly and in spite of the communal propaganda by the Congress side he was returned with a thumping majority from, Sir, your Parliamentary constituency.

All these circumstances compelled the Congress then to give a call for a coalition government and at that time in the Assembly most helplessly the then Chief Minister asked for cooperation and asked which party would be coming forward for taking part in a coalition Government. The Ganatantra Parishad responded to the call and the coalition Government was formed.

The coalition was never a marriage of convenience. The coalition was formed on a definite and progressive 2½ years' programme. The programme was placed before the country and had the approval of all sections of the people. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the hon. Leader of the House, had to say that the Ganatantra Parishad is something more than a rulers' party. It is a popular party of the western districts of Orissa.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: It is representative of the Adivasis.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, it is representative of the Adivasis. This is what he has said in his monthly press conference.

At that time even though there was some opposition in the A.I.C.C. from my hon. friends, like, Shri Ansar Harvani and Shri Shyam Nandan Mishra, Shri Bijayanand Patnaik, who was a member of the A.I.C.C., said that under the circumstances it was inevitable to have a coalition government. At that time he claimed himself to be the main architect of the coalition government.

The taste of the pudding lies in its eating. Let us see what the achievements of the Coalition Government are. If you see the achievements of these 21 months, you will find that the most controversial Land Reforms Bill with a ceiling of 25 standard acres, probably the lowest in the country, was passed in the Orissa Legislative Assembly and was going to be given effect to. Anti-corruption measures were taken and given effect to more rigorously. The separation of the executive from the judiciary which was put in cold storage all these years by the Congress Government was given immediate effect to. A Pay Commission was appointed to go into the conditions of service and pay scales of the staff and the report of Pay Commission was fully implemented. Similarly, democratic decentralisation of power into the hands of the people, hat is, Panchayati Raj, is the greatest gift of the Coalition Government to the people of Orissa.

Then, this period was a period of rapid industrial growth in all the districts with special consideration to the backward districts. In the field of education also, rapid strides were taken and several colleges were started in various backward districts. At the time there is no district in Orissa without a college. Two medical colleges, one at Burla and the other at Barhampur, and one engineering college at Rourkela were opened. Besides these there are several other achievements.

The most authentic report on the working of the Coalition Government would be available from the Governor's Address which was presented to the Orissa Legislative Assembly the other day. The Governor says in his Address:

> "The year 1960-61 has been a year of many achievements in our State and we can legitimately look back with pride."

He concluded by saying:

> "Successful implementation of that plan will lead us to the threshold of the take-off stage and result in a self-generating economy. All this requires political stability, hard and disciplined work."

Throughout his speech he has been harping on political stability. It was always the interests of the State that were considered first by the party; it was never the party interest which stood in the way of the development of the State.

Lastly, the Governor at an entertainment to the out-going Ministers says—this is a report published in the *Hindusthan Standard*—

> "The members of the outgoing Coalition Cabinet were guests of the Governor, Mr. Y. N. Sukthankar, at a luncheon yesterday at Raj Bhawan. Secretaries of the various departments and other top officials were also present.
>
> In a brief speech the Governor is reported to have remarked that after the formation of the Coalition Government considerable progress in the execution of the various development plans had been made. The Governor advised the Secretaries and top officials to keep up the tempo of progress."

From all this you will find that these 21 months was a period of progress all round in the State of Orissa.

I fully appreciate my hon. friend, Shri Hiren Mukerjee's poetry, rhetoric and English phrases, but at the same time I beg to differ from him as he is not consistent with realities. It was never a marriage of convenience. The whole basis of coalition was a progressive programme which they have tried to implement in the short period of 2½ years.

Now let us see what stood in the way and why this coalition came to a certain conclusion even though two days ago the motion of thanks on the Governor's Address was passed in the House by a thumping majority and the House fully endorsed the Governor's

[Shri P. K. Deo]

Address. Immediately after that what circumstances were created that stood in the way of the functioning of the Coalition Government? In this connection, with all humility, I beg to submit that the whole trouble started because the Ministry was strict and the administration was carried on without any frown or favour. Those opportunists who claim to be the kingmakers of Orissa and who claim that they can do and undo things at their own sweet will could not be pleased. They could not take undue advantage which they were used to in an unstable political atmosphere. It is this group, as you know, which discredited Shri Nabakrishna Chaudhuri, the former Chief Minister of Orissa and brought Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab from Bombay. It is this group which successfully condemned Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab and are now trying to boss over the party.

14.58 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I would be failing in my duty if I do not mention the name of Shri Bijayanand Patnaik. The whole trouble started on his being elected as the President of the P.C.C. Last year while taking part in the debate on the Demands of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry I had the privilege of drawing the attention of this House to Shri Bijayanand Patnaik's various *mala fide* actions.

Dr. Samantsinhar (Bhubaneshwar): To say that about a gentleman who is not here . . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was going to stop him from saying that. The objection is valid. I will request the hon. Member not to cast reflection on a person who is not here.

Shri P. K. Deo. The whole thing started from that very person . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may accuse the Government, the Party, or whomsoever he likes, but not one particular individual who is not here, because he is not here to answer those charges.

Shri P. K. Deo: I will not mention the name. It is the President . . .

Shri Datar: Anyway, the words '*mala fide*' should be expunged.

Shri P. K. Deo: They should be explained. I am going to explain them . . . (*Interruption*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. He should not take upon himself to dilate upon the same matter just because the hon. Home Minister asks him when I have just now particularly pointed out that this is not in order He should not refer to that.

As to the question whether this should be expunged or not, I was rather reluctant because the hon. Member was saying that he had pointed this out in the House earlier. So if it has already come there I will look into it and decide whether it really requires something to be done. But '*mala fide*' is not a word which is objectionable.

15 hrs.

An Hon. Member: Expunged?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not for explanation, but for expunction.

Shri P. K. Deo: If the Minister is not acquainted with facts, I may repeat, in this very house I have spoken regarding Rs. 6,60,000

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have advised him not to do so.

Shri P. K. Deo: I am explaining.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if I ask him not to do that, would he go on because the Home Minister has just pointed that out?

Shri P. K. Deo: I am sorry. Various misdeeds of this . . gentleman . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Again, I am asking him to avoid referring to that gentleman. He is putting forward the same thing. He can criticise the Government, the party or any body collectively, but not individually.

Shri P. K. Deo: There are persons on whom the Government had to take strong action according to rules. This gentleman's mining leases were cancelled the other day because the royalties could not be paid and the labour laws could not be properly implemented. This was the last straw on the camel's back and naturally, these self-seekers were infuriated and they were determined to see the end of this coalition Ministry. As I pointed out earlier, the whole thing started with the election of the P.C.C. A vote of no-confidence was passed against the P.C.C. President and as soon as the seat was vacated, some one, all of a sudden jumps to the seat, he usurps the seat and declares himself to be the P.C.C. President. I do not think there is any such rule in the constitution of the Congress. When a vacancy arises, there is a notification, the returning officer calls for applications, there is a scrutiny and then there is voting. Whoever secures a majority of the votes is automatically elected. But, nothing was done. As soon as a vote of no-confidence was passed, he jumped in and usurped and he declares himself President of the P.C.C. and gives notice to the Chief Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There ought not to be any void.

Shri P. K. Deo: There is a new thing. We have to learn many new things.

An Hon. Member: That is direct action.

Shri P. K. Deo: He gives notice to the Chief Minister that the Congress has no confidence in you and under these circumstances.....

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): It is something unusual in the Congress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Deo: The Chief Minister refers the matter to the Congress High Command and the Congress High Command instructs the Chief Minister to carry on the coalition till such time as they decide to put an end to this coalition. This put the Finance Minister in a very awkward position. Rightly he thought, if this coalition is going to come to an end, why should he present the Budget in the House, let the Government which will implement the Budget prepare and present the Budget in the House and that would be none of his bussiness. So, taking into consideration all the democratic principles and conventions, he himself rightly decides not to present the Budget in the House. That precipitated matters and this coalition came to a sudden close. In this connection the whole situation as it developed and various things as they unfolded themselves, as time passed, bring us to the conclusion that always the party interest was placed above the state interests.

In this connection, it would not be improper if I quote a few passages from the correspondence that passed between Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab and Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik which was published and circulated to all the Members of this House.

An Hon. Member: This House?

Shri Goray: It came to us.

Shri P. K. Deo: I have got it. Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab in his D.O. letter dated 25th February, 1960 writes to Bijoyanand Patnaik,

> "After I had a talk with you on the 23rd night, I thought over the matter and write out the note which was not ready when you met me yesterday in my retiring room."

This is the note. I would like . . .

Shri Tyagi: On a point of order, Sir, I thought that correspondence of this nature was rather privileged. The relationship between a party leader outside and a leader in the Assembly is that of a husband and wife and the letters cannot be read in a public forum like this.

Shri P. K. Deo: This is most important: only two lines.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Their relationship was more than that of a husband and wife; it is more intimate than that.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. There ought not to be any pun on the phrase husband and wife. We have to see whether it is admissible or not. Who circulated this? The hon. Member stated that this was circulated to the Members of this House. Who circulated it?

Shri P. K. Deo: Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik and Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab: both.

Shri Goray: It came by post.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We have got it.

Some Hon. Members: We have not.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Even if it is circulated among the Members, we have to see the propriety of its being discussed here in the House. That is not enough ground that because somebody circulated it to the Members, therefore, it automatically becomes . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: The whole quarrel started from here. It came to a head, to the breaking of the coalition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Independently of that, even if, according to the hon. Member, this was the root cause, then to, we have to decide according to our rules and regulations whether it is admissible or not.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I submit, Sir, that that matter has been the subject matter of certain questions in this House?

Shri P. K. Deo: It was published in the papers.

Shri Tyagi: For your ruling, I may submit, Sir, I think the leader of the legislative party, his conduct, can be discussed. Every time, I find it is the party outside and their office. That is not the subject of discussion here. What their attitude was is not the concern of Parliament. Their representative in the legislature and his condut can well be discussed. Nobody says that is not at fault. You may discuss that.

Shri P. K. Deo: The whole correspondence was published in the papers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Not two hon. Members at a time: let us be clear.

Shri P. K. Deo: The whole correspondence appeared in the newspapers. There is no harm if I quote from a newspaper. It is a public document.

Shri Jaganatha Rao: How is it relevant?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: What is the object behind it?

Shri P. K. Deo: Let me read it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If it is read out, then, there is no question of my giving any decision.

Shri P. K. Deo: This is the main reason for the breaking of the coalition.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am just requesting the hon. Member to tell me how it is relevant to the present discussion. And then, secondly . . .

Shri P. K. Deo: The main disagreement started from this point. He wanted to put up certain industries which were denied. It is clear.

Shri Tyagi: Still further, if anybody wanted industries, that has nothing to do here.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member says that somebody wanted to start an industry, he wanted permission or licence or permit, whatever it was desired. That is what I could guess from the words that have been uttered. Perhaps that was not given, and therefore, he started this trouble. That is why I was rather nervous. Because, the Home Minister while making preliminary remarks has said that some of the Members of the Congress wanted that this coalition should not continue. Exactly that was why Shri Asoka Mehta interrupted him and then too, it was explained by the Home Minister that some members in the Congress party desired that this coalition should be discontinued. The hon. Member, so far as I can make out, has tried to explain who those members were, what was their objective, what was passing in their mind and what motivated them to ask for this. This is the explanation of that, and I feel that I cannot stop any reference to that.

Shri P. K. Deo: Thank you. In this note, Shri Hare Krushna Mahtab . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: If I feel even afterwards that that ought not to have been allowed, then I can decide and even order it to be expunged.

Shri P. K. Deo: This note was compiled by Dr. Mahtab after the talk with this gentleman. In the note, he says:

> "In order to build up Congress organisation on a strong basis to be able to secure a large number of seats in the next general election, the Congress organisation should be based upon some definite industrial programme. Each district particularly in the ex-State areas should have at least one industry which is to be run by Congressmen, and through these industries, Congressmen will come in contact with the people and thus exercise their influence over them. About the second point, Shri Patnaik explained that the industries to be started in the district will be managed by the Tube Mill Ltd. which will contribute controlling finance, the remaining finance is to be raised from the local people by Congressmen.".

Shri Tyagi: I am afraid that it is not a genuine letter.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: How can he be afraid without knowing the details?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am sure the hon. Member has taken precautions that these are genuine letters, and then he ought to be prepared to place them on the Table of the House.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, I am ready.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It may be placed on the Table of the House. We can never imagine a Congressman writing such a letter

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You do not know what Congressmen are.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order.

Shri P. K. Deo: To this, Mr. Patniak replies:

> "If, however, you have neither the will nor the courage for it, I must proceed in my own way ceaselessly and fearlessly to achieve the party's objective. The choice is yours. There is no midway.".

So, he wanted to build up a Congress organisation by having a chain of industries, and he having the controlling finance.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Run by Congressmen.

Shri P. K. Deo: And those were to be run by the Congressmen. The Chief Minister did not agree to it, and the whole trouble started, and it came to a head when this gentleman was elected as the chairman of the P.C.C.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Chief Minister also was of the Congress organisation.

Shri P. K. Deo: Yes, but he became stronger unlike others.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: This man became the president; he asked the Chief Minister to resign.

Shri P. K. Deo: The last letter of Dr. Mahtab to Shri R. N. S. Deo the Finance Minister, before the actual break-up of the coalition would be of interest to this House. Dr. Mahtab has mentioned in his letter to Shri R. N. S. Deo how difficult it is for him to continue as Chief Minister, in view of the pressure tactics of certain groups in the Congress for their own gains. From this, it is obvious that there was pressure tactics. There was a group inside the party, and they wanted to control the finance and the destiny of the State and have their own say in all fields of activity. When this could not be done, he came to the decision that this coalition should not continue.

So, I beg to submit that the interests of the State were never considered. The interests of the party and the interests of the individuals always ran supreme over the interests of the State.

In this connection, it would not be out of place to say that this gentleman who is the financier of *The Link*. He along with certain groups of my communist friends is trying to capture the Congress organisation in the garb of Congressmen.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I repudiate this charge. I belong to the State, and, therefore, I know it.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: When there was a reference to Congressmen all along, the hon. Member was silent.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: He said something about *The Link*.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We have to listen to him, even when he brings in communists also.

Shri P. K. Deo: The editor of *The Kalinga* was a communist candidate for the Lok Sabha seat in 1952, that is, Shri Man Mohan Mishra. The manager, Shri Baidyanath Rath was a communist M.P. of the Rajya Sabha till the other day, and he is a communist member. Shri Baishnab Charan Patnaik was a Communist M.L.A., and he was my colleague, and we were together for five years in the local Assembly. These people have now come in the garb of Congressmen. It is a purely domestic affair. Of course, this relates to the Congress organisation, and I have nothing to say, but as they are the largest party guiding the destiny of the country, I request them to take a serious note of caution in this regard.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I hope the hon. Member is now trying to conclude. He has already taken about 34 minutes.

Shri P. K. Deo: Regarding mid-term elections, though my party is anxious that this opportunity for the revival of the parliamentary system of Government and the rule of the people by the people for the people should be had at the earliest occasion, yet, it has to be judged from the practical point of view. We find that the bifurcation of constituencies will take about a month or so. Then, it will be very hot, and it may not be possible to have the mid-term elections. The only time for mid-term elections would be immediately after the rains, and if that suits everybody, we shall be glad to have the elections at that time.

Dr. Samantsinhar: Before speaking anything on the Proclamation of the President regarding the political situation in Orissa, I have to say something about the statement made by my hon. friend Shri Surendranath Dwivedy. He was anxious to have the democratic form of Government in the State. Also, in his speech, he criticised the Centre and also the Congress High Command to show how they have been indirectly interfering in the administration of the State, and how they are trying to administer the State from here.

You know, Sir, what the party position in Orissa has been after the general elections. The Congress High Command as well as the Central Government have always tried to have a democratic form of Government in that State, and they have given every chance to every political party to have a democratic form of Government in that State. So, neither the Congress High Command nor the Central Government have interfered in the administration of the State; rather, they have tried to help in the administration of the State by their own people.

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy also expressed the desire that there should be early establishment of democratic form of Government in that State. I also agree with him on this point, because we are all sorry that in the greatest democracy of the world, that is, in India, any State should be ruled not by a democratic form of Government but by bureaucracy. But, when saying this, Shri Surendranath Dwivedy looks also to his own party interest, and he says that they should have time to be ready for the elections; it is also stated that it would be very hot in a month or two, then, there will be rains . . .

Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: I never said that. I only said that if the elections are to be held, let them be held at any period which is convenient to the people, not to any party.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably, all agree that the elections should be held after some time, and that means general elections.

Dr. Samantsinhar: If all are anxious to have a democratic form of Government, then, the elections should be held as early as possible. Why refer then to the rains, or to summer, or to the convenience? Even at this time, every thing is ready for the elections. It is not as if the voters' lists are to be prepared. We must have elections on any date in such instances. So, they should also be prepared for this and meet the people for their verdict. While criticising the Congress and the other party which formed this coalition, he also looks to the interest of his party; that is the process of those who do not want to take responsibility, but only want to criticise.

However, under the circumstances, the position is now well explained and I need not go into details. What the President has done with regard to the administration of Orissa is a good thing. There was no other way open to him except to take over the administration of the State. According to the Constitution, on the report of the Governor and other facts that were available to him, he has taken over the administration of the State. You know that before the Chief Minister tendered his resignation, the Orissa State Congress Committee had passed a resolution. Subsequently, the Orissa Congress Legislature Party also passed a resolution asking the Chief Minister to resign immediately and not form an alternative government. After that, the Governor also asked other party leaders if they could form an alternative government. But no party was willing to form a government. So it is not a good thing to criticise the poor Governor saying that he has cast off democracy and wanted to have a bureaucratic government (*Interruption*). He has tried to his best to see that the democratic apparatus should function there, but when the parties were not prepared to take the responsibility, he had no other way but report to the President to issue this Proclamation.

So under the circumstances, the Governor was perfectly right, and the President has done a good thing in taking over the administration of the State. In the context of the democratic form of government, it is very difficult for the Governor or the bureaucracy to run the Government, because during all these ten years we have been functioning under the democratic system of government and our society and our people are accustomed to that sort of government. There is no doubt that there will be difficulty for the people in having their grievances redressed through the Governor or through the bureaucracy. But when there was no other way and when that was the only solution, we

[Dr. Samantsinhar]

will have to accept it. I hope the Centre would do the needful to see how best the administration of the State can be carried on in a democratic way.

Shri Mahanty: I should confess I am speaking more in regret than in anger or in frustration.

An Hon. Member: In anguish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Others did like that.

Shri Mahanty: I am speaking in sorrow. But I am glad to find that is the universal feeling also. My regret and sense of sorrow owes to the fact that personally I had to do my humble bit in bringing about the coalition Ministry in Orissa which, according to us, was the inevitable pattern of government. Therefore, I am more hurt than anybody else when I find that the coalition goes in that State under circumstances which are not graceful.

Sir, I have many points of difference with the Governor, but notwithstanding those differences, I should say he had no other alternative but to recommend to the President to issue a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. The basic fact has to be remembered that it is not upto a Governor to maintain the constitutional apparatus of government; there are political parties whose duty it is to maintain the political or constitutional apparatus in good trim. When the constitutional apparatus fails on account of the infirmities of the parties, it is the duty of the Governor, painful though it is, to step in and issue a proclamation under article 356. Here I do not agree that the Governor was wrong in advising the President to issue a proclamation. In his report, you will find that the Governor says:

> "All of them were unanimous"—

that means all the political parties whom he had met—

> "that the present Coalition Ministry must go forthwith and the State should come under the President's rule. The only exception was an independent member who had advised the Governor to take the initiative to get leaders of all the parties together and form a new broad-based coalition Government representing all the parties".

Therefore, in all fairness, I should say the Governor had no other alternative but to recommend to the President to issue a proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution. I believe there the matter ends.

But a basic question emerges out of this sorry state of affairs, as to how the constitutional apparatus in that State had failed. I do not wish to apportion blame. I can lay blame at the door of the Congress and the Congress also with equal emphasis can lay the blame at my door. There can be no doubt about that. It is not a question of apportioning blame. That we will do outside when the election comes. But here is a basic need of bringing to bear an objective thought and mind on this painful state of affairs.

I do not know if my views will be shared by many inside my Party, but I say the coalition failed because in the conflict that emerged between the ministerial wing and the organisation, the organisation prevailed (*Interruption*). We find that in U.P. In U.P., the organisational wing had wanted to assert itself over the ministerial wing. We find the same spectacle in Mysore and in Andhra Pradesh. In the British Labour Party also, the same spectacle is being re-enacted in one form or other. There seems to be a tendency among those who occupy power that after having come to power through the organisation, they forget about the organisation and treat the organisation as a sort of Cinderella. Therefore, it is only natural that an objectivistic frustration creeps into the party. That happened in the case of Orissa also. The hon. Minister said that both the Congress Party in the Assembly as well as a certain section in the organisation wanted its dissolution. It is a fact. Various motives can be attributed. Perhaps those motives may be good, bad or indifferent; I am not in a position to comment on those. Perhaps what has been said may be right. But it is also a fact that inside the Ganatantra Parishad also, there was a certain section which wanted that the coalition should go. In fact, the Kalahandi District branch of Ganatantra Parishad, passed a resolution to the effect that the coalition Ministry should go on account of the objectivistic frustration that had crept into the party. In the last annual conference of the Ganatantra Parishad also, a resolution was passed urging that the coalition should go. The Coalition Ministry in Orissa was not a mere opportunistic alliance, as my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, thought fit to characterise it. We had a certain basis and a certain programme, but when it was felt at least in our camp that those policies and programmes were not being pursued with the effectiveness and vigour which was expected, naturally there was a sense of frustration. Ano I am glad to say our Ministers represented in the Government were ever ready and willing to respond to the call for leaving the coalition. But, notwithstanding these, if we had chosen to continue in the alliance in the coalition, which was an uneasy alliance, an uneasy coalition, we did so to maintain the constitutional apparatus in the State. It has to be remembered that what was done in Orissa was a new and novel experiment in the post-independence period.

You will perhaps recollect, Sir, that the Congress Party had sought coalition with the Akali Party, and in the process the Akali Party had lost its integrity, its distinction, and it became a part of the Congress, but ultimately it had to come out of it. That happened also in Andhra, when the Praja Party had to join in coalition with the Congress, and ultimately it was absorbed by the Congress. But for the first time in the history of post-independence India there was a coalition between the Congress and the Ganatantra Parishad on a programmatic basis, not on the basis of opportunism or sharing power. We took courage in both hands, and I am glad to say that we, in our own humble way, paved the ground for a coalition Ministry in Kerala also. The fact has to be remembered that notwithstanding our political differences we have to carry on the responsibilities that fall on us as political parties, and we have to carry on the administration somehow, anyhow. Therefore, there can be no escape from the responsibility when coalition becomes necessary. Therefore, nobody should think that a coalition means an opportunistic alliance. I should like to pay my handsome tribute to the leadership of the Congress as also of the Ganatantra Parishad, because they were not swayed by political animosities. They came to realise the basic responsibility, the necessities, the dictates of the times, and they chose to work together in unison for the furtherance of the best interests of the State.

But then, why did this happen? This happened because those who were the leaders of the coalition did not give a correct lead. You know, Sir, it is not in my nature to speak unpleasant things, but when circumstances demand, I believe one has to discharge a public duty by speaking the bitter truth also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Unless he is checked by the Chair!

Shri Mahanty: I always bow down to your ruling, Sir, as you know.

The Prime Minister has been urging to encourage co-operation. I am glad to say that in Orissa we had a co-operative society. (I will give you just an instance as to how this objectivist frustration creeps into the people.) The President of the State Co-operative Marketing Society was no other than the President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee. There is something known today as the fertiliser scandal which was brought on the floor of the Legislature, and the Minister for Co-operation was constrained

[Shri Mahanty]

to confess that a quantity of 5,000 tons of fertilisers had moved across Orissa's borders and was sold in black market.

Shri P. K. Deo: O.T.M. scandal also.

Shri Mahanty: I will come to O.T.M. later. It is something different from the fertiliser scandal.

Then what happened? A Government which was formed with the basic objective of rooting out corruption appointed a committee,—with whom as Chairman? The Chairman was the Chairman of this Co-operative Society. The man who was the principal accused in this fertiliser scandal, who happened to be the President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee, himself presides over an enquiry committee, which went into this fertiliser scandal, and even that committee reported. That there was substantive truth in the allegation that a huge quantity of fertilisers had moved across the State and sold in black market. I ask in all earnestness and in all sincerity even of my friend: can he defend this? If this cannot be defended, I would like to ask one question. The coalition Ministry was not formed so that an individual here or there will stand to gain. What about the basic objectives which we had set before us? The Ganatantra Parishad did not sacrifice its principles in agreeing to work in coalition for this kind of opportunistic activity. Therefore, it is my painful duty to say that for this objectivist frustration that has crept into the rank and file of the parties and also among the people, the responsibility fairly and squarely rests on the leaders of the coalition, and that is an inescapable responsibility. That responsibility cannot be evaded merely by speech-making. History will call us to account. We had made this novel experiment in post-independence history that political parties differing in policies can come together on a programmatic basis, on maximum points of understanding for the maximum good but that experiment has failed; that experiment has failed on account of this lack of leadership.

I think even in the event of a mid-term or a general election, the pattern is going to be perpetuated which will warrant another condition. I am reminded of what Winston Churchill, the great architect of national coalition, has said in his war memoirs. He has said that coalition cannot function during peace time when self predominates over duty; coalitions function satisfactorily during time of war, during the stress and strain of war, when service overrides self. Therefore, without further going into the matter, I would once again like to emphasize and underline the fact, that in Orissa the coalition is the only pattern which is going to prevail for another two elections, come what may. Whatever may be the permutations and combinations, basically there is no escape from the fact that there are going to be coalitions in Orissa, in future too.

I am glad my hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukerjee, has read out from the article written by my friend, Dr. Mahatab, whom I hold in great esteem and regard. What does he say? —"We tried to wean over Members, we tried to rope in Members for forming a Government." Therefore, unless you try to rope in Members of the Opposition Parties after the general election, you will have to agree to the pattern of coalition, but I only wish and pray that from our failure we learn our lessons. In those coalitions, we shall have to function in a manner where statesmanship will override petty political considerations, where there is a large amount of understanding and tolerance and forgiveness also, and where there is a better spirit prevailing between the junior and the senior partners. Ultimately, it is extremely necessary that you create that moral atmosphere where the people are behind you, otherwise resentment and a sense of frustration prevails among the people. It pains me to say so, but after the fall of this coalition Ministry in Orissa, not a single dog has barked, not a single statement has been issued expressing sorrow and regret. Rather, the political parties, the opposition parties, the people in general, have heaved a sigh of relief. I hang down my head in shame that we had failed in the task which was entrusted to us, but, as I said earlier, I do not wish, to apportion blame. The blame I am prepared to take fairly and squarely on our shoulders because it was ours—the political parties'—duty to maintain the constitutional apparatus, to maintain the normal flow of the rule of law. If that has failed, it is not the failure of the Governor, it is our failure.

Before I conclude, I would like to make a reference to the unconstitutional ordinance, to which reference has already been made. I do make a distinction between the Governor and the immunity that he enjoys from being discussed on the floor of the House, and the Governor functioning under article 356 of the Constitution. You may kindly consider this. When the Governor takes over the reins of administration of a particular State, if Parliament is not going to consider him, then, whose acts is Parliament going to consider? Therefore, with all great respect to the Governor, whom as I have already said I hold in great esteem and affection being a very senior administrator, I would submit that the manner in which this Ordinance has been hustled through....

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I would just like to make some observations. There are certain rules that must be observed; there are certain conventions that must be upheld. Certainly, the hon. Member is entitled to discuss the action of the Governor, of what he has done under article 356. But there is a propriety which we always keep before ourselves whenever we discuss the Governor or the President or any such dignitary. We always say that he was advised like that; that was a wrong advice. Whether there are the Ministers to advise or there are the government servants or officers to advise them, the Governor or the President never does anything himself but he has to be advised. Therefore, the manner in which these observations should be made should always be that he was not correctly advised, that he was wrongly advised and that that was not the proper advice that was given to him. Something like that should be said.

Shri Mahanty: I perfectly agree with you, Sir, and I am in your hands. As they say, the King can do no harm, we will have to say that the Governors cannot misgovern. The Governors also cannot do any wrong, because Kings cannot do any wrong. It was not my intention to criticise that august personality.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not accusing the hon. Member; but I am only making some suggestions which may be kept in view.

Shri Mahanty: I am grateful for your guidance, Sir. I do not wish to discuss him. What I was pointing out the other day was that a very significant question has been put to the hon. Prime Minister as to what is going to happen to this Ordinance which the Government of India holds to be illegal. This morning also that question was put to the hon. Home Minister and the hon. Home Minister said that it would continue to lie and lapse. Since we are going to create precedents, I should point out that for the first time when Mr. X who was asked to uphold the Constitution came forward with an unconstitutional Ordinance, it has got a great impact on our precedents. Therefore, I venture to submit that the Government should not stand on grounds of prestige but should request the Governor to withdraw that illegal piece of Ordinance.

The basic fact has got to be remembered that when Parliament is in session, it is nobody's business, not even the President's, to issue an Ordinance. After the Assembly had been dissolved, I believe somewhere on the 25th, all the powers were transferred to this august House. And, on the 22nd Feb., the Assembly was prorogued under an order. Before the Assembly was dissolved, even though the Assembly had been prorogued, it had a physical, legal and constitutional existence. What stopped the Governor or the Government of Orissa from convening the Assembly which had been pro-

[Shri Mahanty]

rogued? Even when the Assembly was not likely be in session it had its physical, legal and constitutional existence. Therefore, without summoning the Assembly or without referring the matter to the Parliament, even the President had not the right to issue an Ordinance. I say so because it fatally affects the democratic norms and principles which we are so eager to uphold.

The Supplementary Demands can only be appropriated after the Demands have been passed. There are two stages. The Supplementary Demands have to be formulated and passed on the basis of which the appropriation can be made by the Governor. On that fateful day the Supplementary Demands had not been placed on the Table. Therefore, even the Legislature of Orissa had not the right to appropriate Rs. 4½ crores from the Consolidated Fund of the State, much less the Governor through an Ordinance. It pains me to say that the executive of the Government of Orissa wrongly advised the Governor and the Governnor, notwithstanding being a Barrister, had also to accept that advice without much thought. Whatever that may be, it only shows the indecent haste and hustle by which we have been ruled. That is why I say that unless Parliament thinks of some better methods of ruling us, under the Governor's rule the same hustle and haste will prevail. Of course, it will be our painful duty to bring it to the notice of this House from time to time.

In conclusion, I should say in all fairness to the Governor that there was no escape from President's rule under article 356. The failure of the constitutional apparatus was there; and it took place because the parties, including the Opposition parties, the P.S.P. and the Communists, could not provide another alternative government. The Governor had not other alternative. That is our responsibility too, I should say, having been a contracting party; it is also our failure that we could not maintain it.

Shri Asoka Mehta: May I seek some elucidation from my hon. friend? I do not know if my hon. friend, Shri Mahanty has had the time to go through the summary of the report of the Governor of Orissa to the President which has been made available to us. On page 1, the Governor says:

> "While it was expected that the Ministry might resign after the end of the 1961 Budget Session, the present situation was unforeseen and resulted in certain grave consequences due to the Legislature not meeting one of its basic responsibilities of authorising, from out of the Consolidated Fund, the reimbursement of the commuted expenditure even for the current financial year."

Then, on page 2, it is said:

> "The Governor asked him" that is, the then Finance Minister "to consider the possibility of at least having an 'on account' budget passed before resigning; but he emphasised the inability of the Caretaker Government to undertake the responsibility for putting through the Assembly even an 'On Account' Budget. The Chief Minister, too, confirmed the inability of the Caretaker Ministry to pass an 'On Account' Budget."

Now, the question I want to ask the hon. Member is, Who put the Governor in a quandary?' Here were two responsible parties knowing full well that some kind of 'On Account' Budget has to be passed. These two parties were approached by the Governor. They were told that the Legislature must discharge its liability. Either the two parties together or any one of the parties should have undertaken the responsibility and discharged it. Not only has the Governor been put in a quandary—it is a different matter and the Governor, I think, can take care of himself—but the whole people of Orissa have been put in a quandary because of the manner in which the parties seem to have responded to the call of responsibility to which, evidently, the Governor had drawn their attention. I would like to know from Shri Mahanty this, because he had been rather so strong on this matter, as to what he has to say to this.

Shri Mahanty: I do not know if in my own humble way I would be able to satisfy my esteemed friend, Shri Asoka Mehta. He has put two questions. The first is, 'Who put the Governor in a quandary?'. I would like to point out to him that if he goes through article 356 of the Constitution he will find that the Governor has to be satisfied that there has been a failure of the constitutional machinery. In order to be satisfied, the Governor has to keep himself wide awake. Since the 13th February, when the Congress Party passed a vote of no confidence against its own President and demanded the dissolution of the coalition ministry, the Governor should have been wide awake. If the Governor has to really function he must have kept the President advised from time to time about what was happening in that State. Therefore, if the Governor was helpless as to find himself in a quandary overnight, then, I must say the blame does not rest at our doors but lies somewhere else. That is very different. It was really for the Governor to have thought over the advice he was going to tender to the President, this being the pattern of position there.

My hon. friend is right when he says that the Governor asked both the parties even to present a 'Vote on Account'. I am sure my hon. friend, Shri Mehta has also read the report of the Governor wherein he says that the Chief Minister agreed that a 'Vote on Account' could not be presented. As you know we are working according to Cabinet principles where the views of the leader of the Cabinet, namely the Chief Minister, prevails. When the Chief Minister......

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: But this has been admitted that even the Finance Minister refused to put that before the House.

Shri Mahanty: I am not concerned with the Finance Minister. According to the Governor's report, it has been said, even the Chief Minister, when asked by the Governor to consider the possibility of at least having an on-account Budget passed before resigning, expressed his inability to undertake the responsibility for putting through the Assembly even the on-account Budget. The Chief Minister too confirmed the inability of the caretaker Ministry to pass such a Budget.

Shri Asoka Mehta: May I ask him to read the next sentence?

Shri Mahanty: I am coming to the next sentence. Before I complete this one, there is bound to be a gap. My hon. friend will have no doubt in his mind that in any cabinet, it is the view of the Chief Minister that prevails. In the Union Cabinet, it is the view of the Prime Minister, notwithstanding the views of his juniors, that prevails. It is likely that they concur with his views but that is a different thing. So, the responsibility for this rests on the Chief Minister of Orissa. May I ask: what stopped the Chief Minister from presenting the Budget? Therefore, though I say that we might share the responsibility for having brought about this situation, the responsibility for all this lies fairly and squarely on the shoulder of Dr. Hare Krishna Mehtab and none else.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: That should be enough.

Shri Mahanty: I have said this by way of explanation. I am sorry if I have not been able still to satisfy my hon. friend.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I congratulate the hon. Shri Shastri on the speech that he delivered today in his capacity as Home Minister. In fact, there is no body in the House, either on this side or that side, who will shed any tears on the dissolution of that unwholy marriage which was consummated between the Indian National Congress Party and the Ganatantra Parishad. I remember very well that when this question came up before the supreme body of the Indian National Congress, the All India Congress Committee, some of us vehemently opposed any

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

coalition with the Parishad. The name of Shri Bijoyanand Patnaik had often been referred to: today he is the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee. He supported the coalition at first but today he has been converted to our viewpoint, whatever reasons there may be and I congratulate him at the conversion.

The question of coalition in parliamentary politics has got certain implications, and the Congress Party in this country has got certain traditions about it. When we started our parliamentary career in the Swaraj party, we often used to be in the minority and we had coalition or alliances with certain parties. In 1936, when we decided to accept office we came in absolute majority in several of the States and there were three of the States where we were the single biggest party and if we wanted to enter into alliances with the other political parties, we could have captured those States also. But in Bengal we refused to come to power by entering into an alliance with the Krishak Praja Party. In Assam and in NWFP, we waited and accepted office only when we found that certain elements had decided to resign from their party to accept our manifeso, our ideas and our programmes. They were the traditions that the Indian National Congress had in the past. But, alas, in the 1950, we discarded that policy. Alas, in our lust to continue in office, we did not adhere to those policies. Some of us were not very happy about what we did on the eve of the elections in Kerala. But I am glad that after the election was over, wisdom dawned on us and we entered into a coalition with the Praja Socialist Party, whose programme is very much like ours. In fact, we invited them because with the exception of personalities, there is hardly any difference between them and us. We find Shri Dwivedy and Shri Asoka Mehta nearer to us than many who sit on our own benches and we hope and trust that before 1962 many of them will be in our own fold. I am glad that after the elections were over in Kerala, we decided not to enter into a coalition with the Muslim League. It was a happy decision that the Congress Party made there and the Congress High Command made here. Unfortunately, something different happened in Orissa.

There was a political party, the Congress Party wedded to socialism; that was a party which had decided to abolish the jagirdari system, to liberate the people from hold of feudalism. It fought for years and years against imperialism, against feudalism, against conservatism and against all that was reactionary. There was another party—the party of rajas and maharajahs, which enjoyed privileges in the past.

Shri Mahanty: It is not a party of Rajas. Let him not misrepresent. Party means a collection of individuals. There are other individuals also.

Shri Ansar Harvani: It was a party dominated by maharajas and rajas who had suppressed the peasantry in the past. We forgot the struggle of the kisans, the struggle of the Praja Mandals in most of the States and we forgot the blood of these people in all these places where they had fought these rajas and maharajas. We entered into an alliance with these people and we came to amiss. Today, fortunately, the Congress there and the Congress here has realised the mistake. We congressmen, having been brought up in the tradition of Gandhiji, always accept our Himalayan blunder. I say it was a Himalayan blunder when we entered into a coalition with the Parishad and I congratulate them that today we are again out of the office. It is not only for preparing for an election as some hon. friends on that side accused us. It is the realisation of the mistake that we had made. We hope and trust that the time is fast approaching when the peasants and workers of Orissa will realise that their future lies not with the feudal aristocracy there but that their future lies with the socialist party that is the party of the Indian National Congress.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: You are equally feudalist.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Their future lies with the party which is preparing for socialism in this country. It is true that there have often been references about attempting to get the spoils, certain mining leases, etc....... (*Interruptions.*) The hon. Home Minister will make enquiries about them. There were certain letters which were read out here by my hon. friend Raja of Kalahandi and I as a Congressman can never imagine that a Congressman can write letters of this type. I have already demanded that these letters be placed on the Table of the House and I have no doubt that our own Home Minister will make thorough enquiries about the genuineness of these letters and if these letters are genuine action will be taken. With these words, I support the motion.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I was called last of the speakers. I listened to the speech of the hon. Home Minister very attentively and it clearly indicated that the internal quarrels between the Ganatantra Parishad and the Congress in Orissa have brought about a situation like this. I am also grateful to our friend, Shri Asoka Mehta, who also pointed out how utterly irresponsible both of them were. Neither the Chief Minister nor the Finance Minister was prepared to present a vote on account Budget so that the officers of the State to which they belong, the State which they want to rule and had been ruling for 21 months, could get their salaries and at least the offices could be maintained. But the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister acted so irresponsibly and because of their internal quarrel I am sorry that my own people have suffered for the last 21 months. The 1·40 crores of people of Orissa suffered because the two parties quarrelled between themselves. I welcome the feelings expressed by Shri Harvani and I appreciate his sentiments. When this coalition Ministry was formed, a large number of people belonging to the democratic forces, progressive sections even in the Congress were completely opposed to it.

16 hrs.

It was so because they were brought up in a tradition of feudal rulers. You, Sir, may have read the report about the movement of the States' people, and how some Rajas and Maharajas opposed and suppressed those people in those days. Really, it was a matter of shame on the part of even the progressive Congressmen in the Orissa State to go and face the people in those areas, when they were told that they form the natural leaders of those areas, and not the Congress, nor the democratic forces, nor the progressive forces, who fought for the interests of the States' people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I was waiting for the hon. Member to look at me. I think he has to say something more.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Yes, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He may continue tomorrow.

16.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, the March 9, 1961/Phalguna 18, 1882 (Saka).

		COLUMNS
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS....		3419—58
S.Q. No.	**Subject**	
659.	Residential accommodation for employees in new industries	3419—23
660.	Indian Trade Agency Building in Gyantse	3424-25
661.	Educational needs of Tibetan Refugee children	3425—27
662.	Technicians for manufacture of watches	3427—29
664.	Price of Tapioca flour	3429-30
665.	U.N. Capital Development Fund	3430—32
666.	Indian businessmen in Tibet	3432—36
668.	Unauthorised power looms	3436—38
669.	Cost Accounting in Public Sector Industrial Units	3438—40
670.	Report of Prof. Galbraith	3441—44
671.	Rehabilitation of refugees from Pakistan occupied Kashmir	3445—50
672.	Production of fertilizers.	3450-51
674.	Inland trade with Burma	3451—53
675.	Loan from U.S.A. to Orient Paper Mills Ltd., Calcutta	3453—56
678.	Implementation of recommendations of Textile Wage Board in Pondicherry Textile Mills.	3456-57
679.	Export of films	3457-58
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS		3458—3617
S.Q. No.		
605	Cooperative Research Association Scheme	3458-59
606.	Rehabilitation of m refugees	3459
607.	Separate University in New Delhi	3459-60
608.	National Discipline Scheme	3460
609.	Oil pipeline from Barauni to Delhi	3460—61
610.	Polish assistance for development of copper mining	3461
611.	National Institute for Women's Education	3461-62

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	**Subject**	**COLUMNS**
612.	Student Homes, Clubs and Health Centres	3462-63
613.	Oil pipelines in Assam	3463
614.	Student Exchange Scheme between Governments of India and China	3463
615.	Monuments in Pondicherry	3464
616.	Avros	3464-65
617.	Oil deposits	3465-66
618.	Development of iron ore mines	3466
619.	Bharat Electronics Ltd.	3467
620.	State Government Employees for Centre	3467-68
621.	Science teachers for Secondary Schools	3468
622.	Low priced books from U.K.	3468-69
623.	Statutory Re-insurance Corporation	3469
624.	Medium of instructions in universities	3469-70
625.	Retirement age of judges	3470-71
626.	Shuddha Ayurvedic Courses in Banaras Hindu University	3471
627.	Marketing of oil	3471-72
628.	Production of crude oil and natural gas	3472
629.	Assistant Commissioners for S. C. and S. T.	3473
630.	Receipts and expenditure of Tripura Territorial Council	3473-74
631.	Small Savings Scheme	3474-75
632.	Rules for certificate of approval of mining	3475-76
633.	Awards for Indian Air Force Officers by U.A.R.	3476
634.	Short supply of coal to Ahmedabad	3477-78
635.	Payment to Laxmi Bank depositors	3478
636.	Merit scholarships in public schools	3478
637.	Panchayat Raj	3478-79
638.	Tune of 'Vande Matram'	3479
639.	Joint Stock Companies	3479-80
640.	Educational facilities for S. C. and S. T. in Mysore	3480-81

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
641.	Survey of water in Jaisalmer area . . .	3481
642.	National Biological Research Institute . .	3481-82
643.	Ex-Army pensioners .	3482
644.	Army excesses in Naga areas	3482-83
645.	Production of sleepers in Durgapur Steel Plant	3483
646.	Integration of State undertakings on oil . .	3483
647.	Coal dump in States .	3484
648.	Copper deposits in Bastar	3484
649.	Taxation Advisory Body	3484-85
651.	Bhilai Steel Plant .	3485
652.	International numerals	3485-86
653.	Raid by Naga hostiles in Manipur . . .	3486-87
654.	Purchase of Boeing 707	3487
655.	Failures in School-leaving examinations . .	3488-89
656 .	Manufacture of helicopters	3490
657.	Oil drills . .	3490
658.	Aircraft crash during Republic Day Rehersal .	3491
663.	Settlement of Tibetan refugees in N.E.F.A. .	3491-92
667.	Export of coir goods	3492
673.	Fan industry . . .	3492-93
676.	Caustic Soda and Chlorine Plant in Madhya Pradesh	3493
677.	Japanese Mission .	3494
680	India's jute goods in U.S. Market . . .	3494-95
681.	Delegation to countries abroad for marketing of coir goods	3495
682.	Training in Trade Unionism in U.K. . .	3495-96
683.	Industrial development of Punjab	3496—98
684.	Concentration of industries	3498-99
685.	Manufacture of ball bearing etc.	3499-3500
686.	Import of cars . .	3500-01
687.	Indian Statistical Institute	3502-03
688.	Export policy . .	3503
689.	Central Sales Tax on hosiery goods . .	3503
690.	Fertilizer plant in Jammu and Kashmir . .	3504

2108(Ai) LS—11.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1107.	Youth hostels in Punjab.	3504
1108.	Child marriage cases in Union Territories . .	3505-06
1109.	Report on Multi-purpose Tribal blocks .	3505
1110.	Foundling Home at Daryaganj, Delhi . .	3505-06
1111.	Central Geophysical Institute . . .	3506-07
1112.	Tube-wells in Manipur	3507
1113.	Criteria for backward classes . . .	3507
1114.	Central Forensic Science Laboratory . . .	3508
1115.	Income tax arrears . .	3508
1116.	Income tax assessment .	3508
1117.	Punjab Government Officers in the Centre .	3509
1118.	Allotment of pig iron to Punjab . . .	3509
1119.	Small Savings Scheme	3510
1120.	Custom mill for benefication of Manganese	3510
1121.	Foreigners in India .	3510-11
1122.	Blackmarketing in tyres	3511
1123.	Protection of students from T.B. and Leprosy . .	3511-12
1124.	After-care homes in U.P.	3512
1125.	Geological Survey of Punjab	3512-13
1126.	Scales of pay of teachers of colleges and universities in U.P. . . .	3514
1127.	Report of the Commissioner of S. C. and S. T.	3514
1128.	Action on Report of the Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. . . .	3515
1129.	Pre-examination coaching for S.C. and S. T. students in Allahabad University	3515
1130.	Pre-examination coaching centres for S.C. and S.T. in Kerala . . .	3515-16
1131.	Writ petitions in High Court of Mysore . .	3516
1132.	Defence Production and Organisation Programme	3516-17
1133.	Police Department of Central Government .	3517-18
1134.	Military training . .	3518
1135.	Income tax arrears in Rajasthan . . .	3518
1136.	Arrears of various taxes in Rajasthan	3518-19

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1137.	Education of girls in Rajasthan . . .	3519
1138.	Training in Indian dances	3519-20
1139.	Application of Preventive Detention Act for checking crimes in Delhi . .	3520
1140.	Shortage of coal in Andhra Pradesh . . .	3520-21
1141.	Price Bond draws . .	3522
1142.	Shortage of coal and soft coke in Delhi . .	3522
1143.	Fertilizer plant in Neyveli	3522-23
1144.	Equipment for Oil and Natural Gas Commission	3523
1145.	Scientific invensions by Students of Jadavpur University . .	3523-24
1146.	Rationalisation of banks	3524
1147.	Archaeological find at Eran (Madhya Pradesh) . .	3524-25
1148.	Crimes in Union Territories	3525
1149.	Phonetograph . .	3525-26
1150.	Power supply for Steel Industry . . .	3526
1151.	Viscounts . . .	3526-27
1152.	Land acquired by Government in Tripura	3527
1153.	Indian Bureau of Mines	3527—29
1154.	Archaeological excavations at Aswan Dam site . .	3529
1155.	Archaeological excavations at Aswan Dam site . .	3529-30
1156.	Departmental proceedings against Government employees . . .	3530
1157.	Sanction of Japanese loan to Private Sector . .	3531-32
1158.	H.A.L. . . .	3532
1159.	Crime situation in Delhi.	3532-33
1160.	Census	3533-34
1161.	High Court Judges .	3534-35
1162.	Trainees in Steel Plants	3535
1163.	Telephone connections in Police Stations in rural areas	3535
1164.	Scheme for subsidised food in Delhi University. .	3536
1165.	Pensions paid to foreign countries . . .	3536-37
1166.	Small savings securities	3537-38
1167.	Issue of capital to public	3538-39
1168.	Issue of right shares .	3539
1169.	Film Finance Corporation	3539
1170.	Coal washeries . .	3540-41
1171.	Himalayan Mountaineering Institute, Darjeeling .	3541
1172.	Inter-State Conference of Coal at Patna . .	3542
1173.	Sir Saiyed Ahmed's house at Aligarh . . .	3542-43
1174.	Aid to Sarvodaya Kendras	3544
1175.	Preservation of jail in Andamans as historical monument . . .	3543-44
1176.	Oil survey in South India	3544
1177.	Arrest of a Chinese couple for overstay . . .	3544
1178.	National and *per capita* income of Colombo Plan countries . . .	3545-46
1179.	Metal Components of coins	3546-47
1180.	Indian citizenships for Prof. Haldane . .	3547-48
1181.	Brig. Rikhy . . .	3548
1182.	Traffic arrangements on Republic Day, 1961.	3548
1183.	Revision of pension rules	3548-49
1184.	Amendment of Sea Customs Act . . .	3549-50
1185.	Blockade on Khordak River in Manipur . .	3550
1186.	Holiday advances to Central Government Employees . . .	3550-51
1187.	Refugees from Assam	3551-52
1188.	Arrears in courts .	3552
1189.	Currency expansion .	3552-53
1190.	Census of Nepali-speaking population in Darjeeling	3553-54
1191.	Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. . . .	3554-55
1192.	Crimes in Tripura .	3555-56
1193.	Co-operative Housing Societies in Dlhi . .	3556
1194.	Staff of Indian Museum, Calcutta . . .	3556-57
1195.	Asiatic Society . .	3557
1196.	Coal mining in Third Five Year Plan . .	3557
1197.	Coal Mining Programme	3558
1198.	Survey of Indian Monkeys	3558-59
1199.	Political sufferers in Punjab . . .	3559

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1200.	Hindi forms in Delhi Courts	3559-60
1201.	Participation of Officers of Delhi Administration in Conferences	3560
1202.	Tours by officials of Delhi Administration	3560-61
1203.	Price of soft coke in Delhi	3561
1204.	Poppy cultivation in Uttar Pradesh	3561-62
1205.	Degree Colleges in Madhya Pradesh	3562
1206.	Historical relics in Sibsagar	3562-63
1207.	Primary teachers in Orissa	3563
1208.	Students of Himachal Pradesh	3563-64
1209.	Assistance to S.C. people affected by floods in Orissa	3564-65
1210.	Government Servants Family Pension Fund	3565
1211.	Medical facilities to M.E.S. workers	3565-66
1212.	Himachal Pradesh Administration	3566
1213.	Pakistani and Indian students in India and Pakistan	3566-67
1214.	Relief for persons affected in Mandi floods	3567
1215.	Houses constructed by victims of Mandi floods	3567
1216.	'Charats' affected by floods in Himachal Pradesh	3567-68
1217.	Stoppage of financial assistance to students of backward classes in Orissa	3568
1218.	Amendment of Hindu Succession Act.	3568-69
1220.	Cottage of Mahatma Vidur	3569
1221.	Manipur State Polo Team	3569-70
1222.	Brass-ware industry in Punjab	3570
1223.	Social Security Scheme for Industrial labour	3570

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

U.S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1224.	Industrial Survey of Himachal Pradesh	3571
1225.	Industrial Disputes Act, 1947	3571
1226.	Cable factory at Thripunithura	3571-72
1227.	Dandakaranya Development Five Year Plan Scheme	3572
1228.	Slum clearance projects of Ratlam and Bhopal	3572-73
1229.	Engagement of private architects by Government owned or controlled institutions	3573
1230.	Space for growing vegetables in Government owned houses	3573-74
1231.	Educated unemployed in Maharashtra	3574
1232.	Damua colliery enquiry	3574-75
1233.	Export of Indian films	3575
1234.	Iport of radio components	3575-76
1235.	Export of Vanaspati	3576-77
1236.	Production of Khadi in Jammu and Kashmir	3577
1237.	Evacuee buildings, U.P.	3577
1238.	Export of Coffee	3577-78
1239.	Delhi slum clearance schemes	3578
1240.	Distribution of iron, iron sheets etc. in Himachal Pradesh	3579
1241.	Aid for development of industries in Punjab	3579
1242.	Civil works in Delhi	3579-80
1243.	Youth employment and vocational guidance scheme in Punjab	3580
1244.	Export of chrome	3580-81
1245.	Cloth mills in Ahmedabad	3581
1246.	A.I.R. programme from Calcutta	3581-82
1247.	Indian personnel in Congo.	3582-83
1248.	Chemical Fertilizer factory in Assam	3583
1249.	Haj Pilgrims	3583-84
1250.	Repatriation of Indians	3584
1251.	Aluminium plant at Rihand, U.P.	3585
1252.	Dalmia concerns	3586
1253.	Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951	5863

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1254.	Sanforizing of Handloom Cloth	3586-87
1255.	Outstanding loan of public sector enterprises	3587
1256.	Supply of heavy soda ash to glass industry . .	3587– 89
1257.	Assistance for rubber plantation scheme . .	3589
1258.	Retrenched employees in the Ministry of Rehabilitation	3589-90
1259.	Three storey houses in Jor Bagh, Golf Link etc., New Delhi . .	3590
1260.	Activities of outside interests in Naga area . .	3590-91
1261.	NEFA tribal movement on border . . .	3591
1262.	Tear-gas shells . .	3591-92
1263.	Doll industry in Orissa	3592
1264.	Receipt of funds by Trade Unions of Steel workers from abroad . . .	3593
1265.	Cheating case in supplies and disposal directorate	3593-94
1266.	Bicycle Manufacturing Units	3594-95
1267.	Delay in floating of a Company . . .	3595-96
1268.	Fans	3596-97
1269.	Concentration of industries	3597
1270.	Link roads between India nd Bhutan	3597-98
1271.	Radio station in Bhutan .	3598
1272.	Caustic Soda and Soda ash	3598-99
1273.	Shortage of Heavy Soda ash for glass industry	3599
1274.	C.P.W.D. workcharged staff posted in Sikkim.	3599-3600
1275.	Quarters for workcharged staff of 'E' Division of C.P.W.D.	3600
1276.	Fertilizers	3601-02
1277.	Import licence for Mercedes-Benz Car . .	3601—03
1278.	Production of small turbines	3603
1279.	A.I.R. commentray on Queen Elizabeth's arrival	3603-04
1280.	Trial of Indian Captain of a ship in Karachi. .	3604-05
281.	Industrial projects in U.P.	3605

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	*Subject*	COLUMNS
1282.	Republic Day message of the Prime Minister .	3605-06
1283.	Manufacture of motor cycles with Czech collaboration . . .	3606
1284.	Exclusion of Indian Press Corresondents from Press interview with Queen Elizabeth . . .	3607
1285.	Expenditure on advertisement by Tripura Administration . . .	3607-08
1286.	Training in social work for Assistants in Ministry of Labour and Employment .	3608
1287.	Short service course in social service to Assistants in Labour and Employment Ministry .	3608-09
1288.	Purchase of Jute gunny bags	3609
1289.	Manufacture of diesel truck engines .	3610
1290.	Teachers' quarters in Delhi . .	3610
1291.	Industrial production	3610-11
1292.	Paper mill at Panipat	3611-12
1293.	Fertilizer factory in Assam	3612
1294.	Hindustan Mchine Tools, Bangalore . . .	3612-13
1295.	Indian Chancery building in Japan . .	3613
1296.	Sale certificates to Auction purchasers .	3613-14
1297.	Indian Foreign Service(B)	3614
1298.	Unemployment due to closure of Coffee houses	3615
1299.	Distillery in Poona	3615-16
1300.	Techno-Economic survey of Manipur . . .	3616
1301.	Dandakaranya Development Authority . .	3616-17

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT . . . . . 3617—26

The Speaker withheld his consent to the moving of an adjournemnt motion given notice of by Shri S. M. Banerjee regarding the accident in Badruchuk Colliery near Jharia on the 5th March, 1961.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS . . . . . 3628—30

(i) The Deputy Minister of External Affairs Shrimati Lakshmi Menon) laid on the Table a statement regarding the recent attacks on minorities in Khulna and other places in East Pakistan.

(ii) The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan) made a statement regarding the accident to No. 24 Down Passenger Train at Telta Station (near Katihar) on the North East Frontier Railway on the 8th March, 1961.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 3627-28

(1) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1960 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 86 dated the 21st January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1959-60 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED . 3628

Seventy-eighth Report was presented.

BILL INTRODUCED . . . .

The Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Amendment Bill, 1961.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS), 1960-61 . 3632—54

Further discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1960-61 concluded and the demands were voted in full.

SUMMARY OF REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF ORISSA TO THE PRESIDENT-LAID ON THE TABLE 3687-88

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) laid on the Table a copy of the Summary of the Report of the Governor of Orissa to the President.

RESOLUTION RE : PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF ORISSA—UNDER CONSIDERATION . 3655—3720

The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri) moved the Resolution *re.* Proclamation in respect of Orissa. Two amendments thereto were moved by Sarvashri Surendranath Dwivedy and Chintamoni Panigrahi. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1961/PHALGUNA 18, 1882 (Saka)—

Further discussion on the Resolution *re.* Proclamation in respect of Orissa and consideration of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Orissa), 1960-61 and also Demands for Grants (Railways) 1961-62.

GMGIPND—LS II—2108 (ai) LS—15-3-61—900